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ABSTRACT

This is the second of three readers in a series designed to impart survival communications skills to students of English as a second language. Four units cover the following topics: (1) measuring in feet and inches, and measuring from a scale model (as a step toward furnishing an apartment); (2) how to use a bus system, by way of the example of the imaginary Tamarind City; (3) making withdrawals and deposits from a checking or savings account; and (4) an introduction to autobody repair, which is presumed to be the vocational interest of the student. The correct use of prepositions and the progressive tenses are worked into the units. Each unit consists of low-vocabulary readings interspersed with cloze readings and comprehension quizzes. Because the material was intended for non-English speakers in Hawaii, Hawaiian and quasi-Hawaiian names, organizations, and locations are used throughout. Illustrations include a scaled floor plan, sample classified advertisements, a street map, a bus schedule, sample bank forms, and an auto repair bill. (JB)

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ENGLISH FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES SERIES

AUTOBODY REPAIR

READING RIGHT

A TEXT FOR READING

VOLUME 2

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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Produced at Honolulu Community College
1977

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Produced at Honolulu Community College, 1977.

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UNIT V

MADE-TO-MEASURE

PREVIEW

In Unit V you will learn more about measuring using feet and inches. Specifically, you will practice measuring an apartment. You will measure a scale model of an apartment. So you will be using inches to measure the model of the apartment. Then you will change the inches to feet to get the real size of the apartment.

Also in Unit V you will learn to read classified ads for furniture. There is special vocabulary in furniture ads. You will learn to understand this special vocabulary as you do the exercises in Unit V.

When you finish with this unit, you should be able to:

1. Measure a room using inches, feet and yards.
2. Measure a scale model of an apartment and change the inches that you use to measure the apartment to feet.
3. Interpret the abbreviations and special vocabulary in classified ads for furniture.

MEASURING THE APARTMENT FOR FURNITURE

READING 8

The Lees' new apartment was partly-furnished. It had a stove, r _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _, drapes and a carpet. _ _ didn't have any furniture. R _ _ _ _ and Nancy needed some f _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. They didn't have much m _ _ _ _. So they looked at t _ _ ads in the Tamarind S _ _. They looked for furniture s _ _ _ _ at stores. The furniture _ _ sale at stores was t _ _ expensive. So they looked _ _ ads for used furniture. T _ _ _ looked for garage sales _ _ lanai sales. There were m _ _ _ things for sale. Randy _ _ _ Nancy couldn't decide. They d _ _ _'_ know what to buy. T _ _ _ decided to make a l _ _ _. They wrote the names _ _ furniture on the list. T _ _ _ only wrote the names _ _ necessary furniture.

Beds were f _ _ _ _ on their list. Randy _ _ _ Nancy wanted a queen-s _ _ _ bed for themselves. They w _ _ _ _ _ a bunk bed or t _ _ _ _ _ _ bed for their children. _ five-piece dinette set w _ _ second on the list. T _ _ _ also wrote down dressers. T _ _ _ needed dressers to put t _ _ _ _ clothes in. These were t _ _ necessary pieces of furniture.

T _ _ _ also wrote down the n _ _ _ _ of less important furniture. T _ _ _ _ included a sofa, living r _ _ _ chairs, and lamps. These t _ _ _ _ _ were not that necessary.

R _ _ _ _ and his family measured _ _ _ the rooms in the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. They wanted to buy t _ _ right-sized furniture. They d _ _ _'_ want to buy furniture t _ _ _ was too big. Randy m _ _ _ _ _ _ _ the rooms with a t _ _ _

measure. He made a s _ _ _ _ drawing of the apartment. _ _ _-
eighth inch equalled one f _ _ _. Now Randy and Nancy c _ _ _ _
buy the right-sized f _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.

MEASURING THE APARTMENT FOR FURNITURE

READING 8

The Lees' new apartment was partly-furnished. It had a stove, refrigerator, drapes and a carpet. It didn't have any furniture. Randy and Nancy needed some furniture. They didn't have much money. So they looked at the ads in the Tamarind Sun. They looked for furniture sales at stores. The furniture on sale at stores was too expensive. So they looked at ads for used furniture. They looked for garage sales or lanai sales. There were many things for sale. Randy and Nancy couldn't decide. They didn't know what to buy. They decided to make a list. They wrote the names of furniture on the list. They only wrote the names of necessary furniture.

Beds were first on their list. Randy and Nancy wanted a queen-size bed for themselves. They wanted a bunk bed or trundle bed for their children. A five-piece dinette set was second on the list. They also wrote down dressers. They needed dressers to put their clothes in. These were the necessary pieces of furniture.

They also wrote down the names of less important furniture. These included a sofa, living room chairs and lamps. These things were not that necessary.

Randy and his family measured all the rooms in the apartment. They wanted to buy the right-sized furniture. They didn't want to buy furniture that was too big. Randy measured the rooms with a tape measure. He made a scale drawing of the apartment. One-eighth inch equalled one foot. Now Randy and Nancy could buy the right-sized furniture.

COMPREHENSION

1. Was the Lees' new apartment partly-furnished?
2. What kitchen appliances did the Lees' apartment have?
3. Were there drapes and a carpet in the apartment?
4. Did the apartment have any furniture?
5. Who needed some furniture?
6. Why did Randy and Nancy need some furniture?
7. Did Randy and Nancy have any money?
8. Where did Randy and Nancy look?
9. Where were the ads?
10. What kind of sales did they look for?
11. Were the furniture sales in stores?
12. Was the furniture on sale at stores too expensive?
13. Why did Randy and Nancy look at ads for used furniture?
14. Did they look for garage sales and lanai sales?
15. How many things were for sale?
16. Could Randy and Nancy decide?
17. Did they know what to buy?
18. What did they decide to make?
19. What did they write on the list?

20. What kind of furniture did they write on the list?

21. What was first on their list?

22. What kind of bed did Randy and Nancy want for themselves?

23. Did Randy and Nancy want a queen-size bed?

24. What kind of bed did they want for their children?

25. What was second on the list?

26. What else did Randy and Nancy write down?

27. Why did Randy and Nancy need dressers?

28. Where do you put your clothes?

29. Were beds, dressers and a dinette set necessary pieces of furniture?

30. Did Randy and Nancy write down the names of less important furniture?

31. What were the names of the less important furniture?

32. Was a sofa necessary?

33. Were living room chairs and lamps necessary?

34. What did Randy and his family measure?

35. How many rooms did they measure?

36. What did they want to buy?

37. Did they want to buy furniture that was too big?

38. What did Randy measure the rooms with?

39. What did Randy make?

40. Did 1/8 inch equal 1 foot?

41. Could Randy and Nancy buy the right-sized furniture now?

MEASURING THE APARTMENT FOR FURNITURE

READING 8A

Since the Lees' new apartment at Rainbow Terrace was only partly-furnished, it was necessary for Randy and Nancy to buy household furniture. They didn't have very m _ _ _ money to spend on f _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _, so they looked for f _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ sales in the Tamarind S _ _. Most of the furniture _ _ sale was still too _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ for them. Finally, they l _ _ _ _ _ _ to look in the p _ _ _ _ for used furniture, garage s _ _ _ _, or lanai sales.

There w _ _ _ so many items for s _ _ _ that they couldn't make _ _ their minds what to b _ _. They thought that the b _ _ _ way to decide on w _ _ _ to buy would be t _ make a list of t _ _ furniture they needed most.

B _ _ _ were first on their l _ _ _. They wanted a queen-s _ _ _ bed for the master b _ _ _ _ _ _ and a bunk bed _ _ trundle bed for the c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _'_ bedroom. Next on the l _ _ _ was a five-piece d _ _ _ _ _ _ set. They also needed t _ _ dressers to store their c _ _ _ _ _ _ in. These were the m _ _ _ essential pieces of furniture _ _ the list. Other furniture _ _ the list, but not t _ _ _ important, included a sofa, l _ _ _ _ _ room chairs, and lamps. T _ _ _ _ items could wait.

Before R _ _ _ _ and Nancy could buy _ _ _ furniture for the house, t _ _ _ needed to know how m _ _ _ space they had for f _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. Randy got out his t _ _ _ measure and

with the h _ _ _ of his family, measured _ _ _ the rooms in the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. He made a scale d _ _ _ _ _ _ of the apartment to m _ _ _ it easier to select t _ _ furniture. On his drawing /_ inch is equal to _ _ _ foot. With their floor p _ _ _ handy, Randy and Nancy s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ through the ads for g _ _ _ furniture bargains.

MEASURING THE APARTMENT FOR FURNITURE

READING 8A

Since the Lees' new apartment at Rainbow Terrace was only partly-furnished, it was necessary for Randy and Nancy to buy household furniture. They didn't have very much money to spend on furniture, so they looked for furniture sales in the Tamarind Sun. Most of the furniture on sale was still too expensive for them. Finally, they decided to look in the paper for used furniture, garage sales, or lanai sales.

There were so many items for sale that they couldn't make up their minds what to buy. They thought that the best way to decide on what to buy would be to make a list of the furniture they needed most.

Beds were first on their list. They wanted a queen-size bed for the master bedroom and a bunk bed or trundle bed for the children's bedroom. Next on the list was a five-piece dinette set. They also needed two dressers to store their clothes in. These were the most essential pieces of furniture on the list. Other furniture on the list, but not that important, included a sofa, living room chairs, and lamps. These items

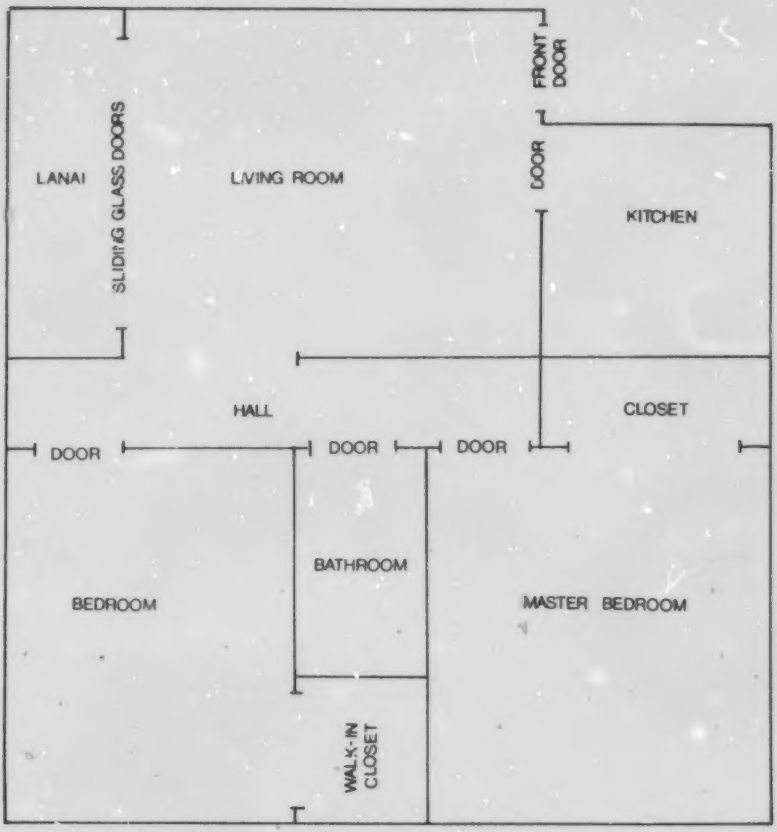
could wait.

Before Randy and Nancy could buy any furniture for the house, they needed to know how much space they had for furniture. Randy got out his tape measure and, with the help of his family, measured all the rooms in the apartment. He made a scale drawing of the apartment to make it easier to select the furniture. On his drawing 1/8 inch is equal to one foot. With their floor plan handy, Randy and Nancy searched through the ads for good furniture bargains.

COMPREHENSION

1. Which items on the furniture list were not essential?
2. Why weren't Randy and Nancy interested in the furniture sales in the Tamarind Sun?
3. What is a five-piece dinette set?
4. Why did Randy make a scale drawing of their apartment?
5. What made Randy and Nancy decide to make a list of the furniture they needed?
6. What kind of furniture did Randy and Nancy decide that they could afford?
7. Where are lanai sales held?
8. Who will sleep in the master bedroom?
9. There are beds larger than queen-size beds. What do you think they are called?
10. Who helped Randy measure the rooms in the apartment?
11. Why did Randy and Nancy need to measure the apartment?
12. What is the scale Randy used in his drawing of the apartment?

SCALE DRAWING OF APARTMENT



SCALE 1/8" = 1'

MEASUREMENT EXERCISES

Directions: Measure the Lees' new apartment. Use the scale drawing of their apartment on the previous page. (Tr1)

1. Measure the Lees' apartment in feet. Measure each room, the lanai, the hall, and the closets.

Living Room	=	_____ x _____
Kitchen	=	_____ x _____
Bedroom	=	_____ x _____
Master Bedroom	=	_____ x _____
Bathroom	=	_____ x _____
Lanai	=	_____ x _____
Hall	=	_____ x _____
Mas. Bdr. Closet	=	_____ x _____
Bdr. Closet	=	_____ x _____

2. Now calculate the number of square feet in each. To calculate the number of square feet in a room, multiply the length by the width. (Tr2)

Living Room	=	_____
Kitchen	=	_____
Bedroom	=	_____
Master Bedroom	=	_____
Bathroom	=	_____
Lanai	=	_____
Hall	=	_____
Mas. Bdr. Closet	=	_____
Bdr. Closet	=	_____

3. What is the total square footage of the whole apartment?

4. How wide are the doors in the apartment?

5. What is the length of the living room?

6. What is the width of the lanai?

7. How deep is the bathroom?

8. What is the length of the kitchen?

9. How long is the hall?

10. How wide is the bathroom?

11. What is the length of the apartment at its longest point?

12. How wide is the apartment at its widest point?

READING CLASSIFIED ADS

Directions: Randy and Nancy need furniture for their apartment. They found the following ads in the Tamarind Sun classified section. Read the ads and then answer the questions which follow.

Tuesday, March 26, 1977

	Furniture & Furnishings
A.	King-size bed Excl. cond. w/ brand new mattress 72 x 84" $300 277-4215 eves.
B.	4 dining rm. chairs, 1 five-drawer dresser good cond. $50 or offer call 277-9210.
C.	AA Simmons beauty rest. king size. super firm. $250. Paid $600 2 white Naughahyde loveseats with corner table $150 277-3313.
D.	A nice Spanish style bdrm.suite $140. dresser $45 nite stand $15 & other misc. furn. 277-9192.
E.	Couch, loveseat, coffee table, dinette $500 for all or offer 277-3007.

F. Custom built dining table. 39 x 72" glass & rosewood $400 277-5426

G. Sertapedic queen size bed (new $339) 6 mos. old like new $200 277-5544

H. Solid walnut dining table. 6 high cane chairs. $1,800 firm. 277-1397

I. Waterbed. King size. frame & headboard. heater vibrator 277-3297

Misc. for Sale

J. Beautiful -- very lge. KOA DINING TABLE $249. Duncan Phyfe 7 pc. dining set $279. 4 pc. Rattan living rm. set $129. OAK DESK $49. double bed. like new $59 queen $99 King $125 T.V. $29 277-6356

K. Chests: 4 & 5 - drawer under $20 & 25 277-3636 eves.

L. Excl. king bed $225. trundle bed -- never used $89. 5 drawer maple chest $29/ 6 drawer dresser $29/ 9 drawer dresser $169 call 277-7402 wkends. only

M. Queen size bed, headboard, dresser w/mirror, dining table all for $300. 277-2310 day 277-1120 eves.

Garage & Lanai Sales

N. Gar. Sale Sofa 6 mos. $250 dresser $120 queen size bed $190 5 pc. dinette set like new $60 misc. 1204 Banyan Tree St. 3/26 & 27 9 - 2 277-9666

O. Lanai Sale bunk bed almost new $80/ 5 drawer dresser $25. call 277-9272 Oceanside Apts. 1233 Nene St. #205. 3/26 10 - 4

P.

Gar. Sale din. rm. table $15, sofa $50, lamps $10 ea.
& lots of other goods 277-3997
1228 Volcano Ln. 3/27 9 - 1

COMPREHENSION

1. Ad A: How large is the bed?
2. Ad A: Is the bed new?
3. Ad B: How many dressers are for sale?
4. Ad B: How many drawers are there in the dresser?
5. Ad B: What does "good cond." mean in the ad?
6. Ad C: What does "paid $600" mean?
7. Ad C: What do you think "super" means in this ad?
8. Ad C: What is "AA Simmons?"
9. Ad D: What do you think a "bdrm suite" is?
10. Ad D: What does "nite" mean?
11. Ad E: Can you buy the items in this separately?
12. Ad E: What do you think "offer" means in this ad?
13. Ad E: What does "dinette" probably mean in this ad?
14. Ad E: Do you have enough information about the "dinette" to buy it for Randy?
15. Ad F: Do chairs come with the dining table?
16. Ad G: How much is the bed being sold for?
17. Ad G: How long did the present owners have the bed before they put the ad in the paper?
18. Ad H: Why do you think the dining table and chairs are so expensive?
19. Ad H: What does "firm" mean in this ad?

20. Ad C: What does "firm" mean in this ad?

21. Ad I: What do you think a "vibrator" is?

22. Ad J: Why is "koa dining table" all in capital letters?

23. Ad J: What is "Duncan Phyfe?"

24. Ad J: What do you think is included in the rattan living room set?

25. Ad K: How many chests are for sale in this ad?

26. Ad L: What was never used in this ad?

27. Ad L: How much is the 6 drawer dresser?

28. Ad M: What telephone number do you call after 6 P.M.?

29. Ad N: What does "6 mos." mean in this ad?

30. Ad N: What do 3/26 and 27 refer to?

31. Ad N: What does 9 - 2 refer to?

32. Ad O: Where is this sale to take place?

33. Ad P: What does "goods" mean in this ad?

34. Ad P: How many lamps are for sale?

35. Randy wants a queen size bed, bunk bed or trundle bed, and dressers. Look in the classified ads and shop for Randy. Write down what you think a good deal would be.

SEVEN FEET TALL

READING 9

Maile Lei Venasa is visiting her grandparents. David Venasa is her g _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. Maria Venasa is her g _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. Maile is talking to h _ _ grandfather. She is telling h _ _ grandfather about school. She _ _ in the second grade _ _ Mango Tree Elementary School. S _ _ is learning about the m _ _ _ _ _ system. She is also l _ _ _ _ _ _ _ about measuring with feet _ _ _ inches. Maile is telling h _ _ grandfather about her day _ _ school.

"Guess what, Grandpa. T _ _ _ _ I measured myself," says M _ _ _ _.

"Well," replies Mr. Venasa. "H _ _ tall are you?"

"I'm s_ _ _ _ feet tall," Maile replies.

"S _ _ _ _ feet tall! That's taller t_ _ _ I am. Are you t _ _ _ _ _ than I am?" asks M _. Venasa.

"No, Grandpa, but _'_ seven feet tall," replies M _ _ _ _.

"I don't understand," says M _. Venasa.

"Well, I traced _ picture of my foot _ _ some paper," answers Maile. "T _ _ _ I used my foot p _ _ _ _ _ _ to measure how tall _ am. I'm seven feet t _ _ _."

"Oh, Maile," says Mr. V _ _ _ _ _. "Your foot isn't a f _ _ _."

"It is too. It's m_ foot," replies Maile.

"Yes," r _ _ _ _ _ _ Mr. Venasa. "Your foot _ _ a foot for walking. _ _'_ not a foot for m _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. A foot for

measuring _ _ 12 inches long. Maybe _ _ _ should ask your teacher _ _ _ _ _ this."

"I'm not going t_ ask her," Maile says. "_ like being seven feet t_ _ _."

SEVEN FEET TALL

READING 9

Maile Lei Venasa is visiting her grandparents. David Venasa is her grandfather. Maria Venasa is her grandmother. Maile is talking to her grandfather. She is telling her grandfather about school. She is in the second grade at Mango Tree Elementary School. She is learning about the metric system. She is also learning about measuring with feet and inches. Maile is telling her grandfather about her day at school.

"Guess what, Grandpa. Today I measured myself," says Maile.

"Well," replies Mr. Venasa. "How tall are you?"

"I'm seven feet tall," Maile replies.

"Seven feet tall! That's taller than I am. Are you taller than I am?" asks Mr. Venasa.

"No, Grandpa, but I'm seven feet tall," replies Maile.

"I don't understand," says Mr. Venasa.

"Well, I traced a picture of my foot on some paper," answers Maile. "Then I used my foot picture to measure how tall I am. I'm seven feet tall."

"Oh, Maile," says Mr. Venasa. "Your foot isn't a foot."

"It is too. It's my foot," replies Maile.

"Yes," replies Mr. Venasa. "Your foot is a foot for walking. It's not a foot for measuring. A foot for measuring is 12 inches long. Maybe you should ask your teacher about this."

"I'm not going to ask her," Maile says. "I like being seven feet tall."

COMPREHENSION

1. Who is Maile Lei visiting?
2. Is Maile Lei related to Mr. Venasa?
3. What is Maile learning about at school?
4. Is she learning about the metric system?
5. Is she learning about the American system of measurement?
6. How many systems of measurement is she learning about?
7. What did Maile measure at school today?
8. When Maile measured herself, how tall was she?
9. Is she really that tall?
10. Is she taller or shorter than her grandfather?
11. What did she use to measure her height?
12. Is your foot a foot for measuring?
13. How long is a foot for measuring?
14. What does Maile like?
15. Mr. Venasa says, "Your foot isn't a foot." What does he mean?
16. Maile Lei says, "I traced a picture of my foot on some paper." What does traced mean?
17. List four words for distance in the metric system. The first one is listed for you.

    a. millimeter c.
    b. d.

18. List four words for distance in the American measurement system. The first one is listed for you.

    a. inch c.
    b. d.

SEVEN FEET TALL

READING 9A

Maile Lei Venasa is visiting her grandparents, David and Maria Venasa. She is telling her g_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ all about her day _ _ school. Maile is seven y_ _ _ _ old. She is in t_ _ second grade at Mango T_ _ _ Elementary School. She is l_ _ _ _ _ _ about measurement at school. S_ _ is learning how to _ _ _ the metric system and h_ _ to use feet and _ _ _ _ _ _.

Today the class learned h_ _ important it is to h_ _ _ standard measurements. For example, t_ _ _ learned that a foot _ _ not just any foot. T_ _ _ learned that a foot _ _ a standard measurement that _ _ _ _ _ _ 12 inches.

Maile is t_ _ _ _ _ to explain all of t_ _ _ to her grandfather.

"Guess w_ _ _, Grandpa. Today I measured m_ _ _ _ _," says Maile.

"Well," replies M_. Venasa, "how tall are y_ _?"

"I'm seven feet tall," _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Maile.

"How can you b_ seven feet tall? That's t_ _ _ _ _ than I am," says M_. Venasa.

Maile insists, "But _ am Grandpa. I traced _ _ _ of my feet on _ piece of paper. Then _ used my foot picture _ _ measure how tall I _ _. Everyone used their own f_ _ _ to measure. I'm seven f_ _ _ tall."

Mr. Venasa smiles. "M_ _ _ _, your foot is not _ foot.

A foot is _ _ inches."

Maile looks at h _ _ feet.

"But my foot _ _ a foot," she says.

"N _," explains Mr. Venasa. "Your f _ _ _ is not a foot. _ foot is 12 inches. _ mean your foot is _ foot for walking. But y _ _ _ foot is not a f _ _ _ for measuring. This is q _ _ _ _ _ _ confusing. Maybe you should _ _ _ your teacher about this."

"_'_ not going to ask h _ _, Grandpa," says Maile. "I l _ _ _ being seven feet tall."

SEVEN FEET TALL

READING 9A

Maile Lei Venasa is visiting her grandparents, David and Maria Venasa. She is telling her grandfather all about her day at school. Maile is seven years old. She is in the second grade at Mango Tree Elementary School. She is learning about measurement at school. She is learning how to use the metric system and how to use feet and inches.

Today the class learned how important it is to have standard measurements. For example, they learned that a foot is not just any foot. They learned that a foot is a standard measurement that equals 12 inches.

Maile is trying to explain all of this to her grandfather.

"Guess what, Grandpa. Today I measured myself," says Maile.

"Well," replies Mr. Venasa, "how tall are you?"

"I'm seven feet tall," answers Maile.

"How can you be seven feet tall? That's taller than I am," says Mr. Venasa.

Maile insists, "But I am Grandpa. I traced one of my feet on a piece of paper. Then I used my foot picture to measure how tall I am. Everyone used their own feet to measure. I'm seven feet tall."

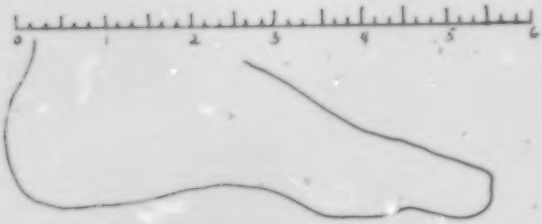
Mr. Venasa smiles. "Maile, your foot is not a foot. A foot is 12 inches."

Maile looks at her feet.

"But my foot is a foot," she says.

"No," explains Mr. Venasa. "Your foot is not a foot. A foot is 12 inches. I mean your foot is a foot for walking. But your foot is not a foot for measuring. This is getting confusing. Maybe you should ask your teacher about this."

"I'm not going to ask her, Grandpa," says Maile. "I like being seven feet tall."



COMPREHENSION

1. Who is Maile Lei's father?
2. Who is Maile Lei visiting?
3. Who is Maile Lei's grandfather?
4. Who is in the second grade?
5. What is Maile Lei learning about at school?
6. What does standard measurement mean?
7. Who did Maile Lei measure today?
8. How tall does Maile say she is?
9. Is she really that tall?
10. Did Maile use a standard measurement to measure herself?
11. What does trace mean?
12. Mr. Venasa says, "Maile, your foot is not a foot." What does he mean?
13. Maile says, "My foot is a foot." What does she mean?
14. Mr. Venasa says, "Maybe you should ask your teacher about this." What does about this mean? What is Maile supposed to ask her teacher about?
15. Is Maile going to ask her teacher?

UNIT VI

BUS CATCHING

PREVIEW

In Unit VI you will read about the bus system on Mahimahi Island. As you read the stories in this unit, you will be learning to read a bus schedule and a city map.

You will also be working with the prepositions through, into, to, from, and between.

THE BUS ROUTE

READING 10

Tamarind City is on Mahimahi Island. There are about 16,000 p _ _ _ _ _ in Tamarind City. Many p _ _ _ _ _ are coming to the c _ _ _. Some people are coming t _ live in the city. T _ _ _ are buying and renting h _ _ _ _ _ and apartments. The houses _ _ _ apartments are west of M _ _ _ _ Boulevard. Many tourists are c _ _ _ _ _ to visit Mahimahi. They _ _ _ staying in the city.

T _ _ people in Tamarind City n _ _ _ _ _ buses. They needed a b _ _ system. There was one b _ _ in Tamarind City. It w _ _ the school bus. It b _ _ _ _ _ _ students to Mango Tree _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ School. It also brought s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ to Banyan Tree High S _ _ _ _ _. The school bus was v _ _ _ old. It was always b _ _ _ _ _ _ _ down.

Five years ago t _ _ people decided to buy t _ _ buses. New buses cost _ lot of money. They _ _ _ very expensive. The people _ _ Tamarind City did not h _ _ _ a lot of money. S_ they bought two used b _ _ _ _. The two used buses w _ _ _ about five years old.

T _ _ people of Tamarind City _ _ _ _ the two buses for M _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Island. The first bus r _ _ _ from Poi City to T _ _ _ _ _ _ _ City. It runs through _ _ _ City. This bus runs _ _ _ day from Poi City t _ Tamarind City and back t _ Ahi City. It brings w _ _ _ _ _ _ _ into the city in t _ _

mornings. In the afternoons _ _ takes the children and

w _ _ _ _ _ _ home. The other bus r _ _ _ in Tamarind City.

It r _ _ _ on Banyan Tree Street _ _ _ on Nene Street.

THE BUS ROUTE

READING 10

Tamarind City is on Mahimahi Island. There are about 16,000 people in Tamarind City. Many people are coming to the city. Some people are coming to live in the city. They are buying and renting houses and apartments. The houses and apartments are west of Mango Boulevard. Many tourists are coming to visit Mahimahi. They are staying in the city.

The people in Tamarind City needed buses. They needed a bus system. There was one bus in Tamarind City. It was the school bus. It brought students to Mango Tree Elementary School. It also brought students to Banyan Tree High School. The school bus was very old. It was always breaking down.

Five years ago the people decided to buy two buses. New buses cost a lot of money. They are very expensive. The people in Tamarind City did not have a lot of money. So they bought two used buses. The two used buses were about five years old.

The people of Tamarind City used the two buses for Mahimahi Island. The first bus runs from Poi City to Tamarind City. It runs through Ahi City. This bus runs all day from Poi City to Tamarind City and back to Ahi City. It brings workers into the city in the mornings. In the afternoons it takes the children and workers home. The other bus runs in Tamarind City. It runs on Banyan Tree Street and on Nene Street.

COMPREHENSION

1. How many people live in Tamarind City?
2. What did the people in Tamarind City need?
3. Did the people of Tamarind City decide to buy two buses five years ago?
4. How much do new buses cost?
5. Are new buses expensive?
6. Did the people in Tamarind City have a lot of money?
7. What did the people of Tamarind City buy?
8. Did they buy two buses?
9. How old are the buses now?
10. How many used buses did they buy?
11. Did the people in Tamarind City need a bus system?
12. How many people are coming to live in the city?
13. What are the people buying and renting?
14. Where are the houses and apartments?
15. Are the houses and apartments east or west of Mango Boulevard?
16. Are tourists coming to Mahimahi?
17. Where are the tourists staying?
18. Who needed buses?
19. Were there any buses in Tamarind City before the people bought the two used buses?
20. What kind of bus did the people have before they bought the used buses?
21. Who rode the old bus?
22. Did the old bus bring students to Banyan Tree High School?

23. How old was the school bus?

24. What was the school bus always doing?

25. Do you think the tourists needed buses?

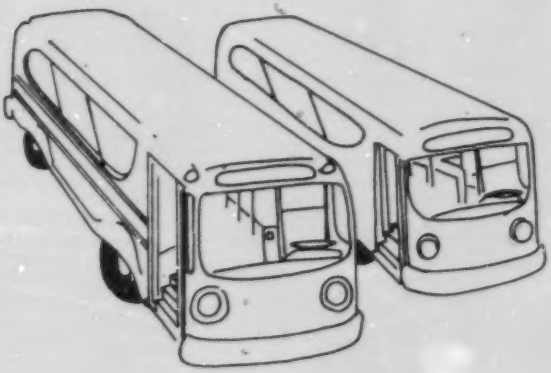
26. The tourists want to see the island. Which bus do they take?

27. Which bus brings workers into the city?

28. When does the bus take the children and workers home?

29. Where does the first bus run?

30. Where does the other bus run?



THE BUS ROUTE

READING 10A

Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island. The population of Tamarind C _ _ _ is about 16,000. The c _ _ _ is growing. More and m _ _ _ people are moving into t _ _ area west of Mango B _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. More and more tourists _ _ _ coming to visit.

The p _ _ _ _ _ in Tamarind City needed b _ _ _ _ and they needed a b _ _ system. There was one b _ _ in Tamarind City. It b _ _ _ _ _ _ students to Mango Tree _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ School and to Banyan T _ _ _ High School. It was v _ _ _ old, and it was _ _ _ _ _ _ breaking down.

Five years _ _ _ the people in Tamarind C _ _ _ voted to buy two b _ _ _ _ for their city. New b _ _ _ _ are very expensive. So t _ _ city bought two used b _ _ _ _.

The people in Tamarind C _ _ _ decided to use their t _ _ new buses for Mahimahi _ _ _ _ _ _ _. One bus runs all d _ _ between Poi City and T _ _ _ _ _ _ _ City through Ahi City. T _ _ _ bus brings children and w _ _ _ _ _ _ into the city every m _ _ _ _ _ _ and takes them home _ _ the afternoon. The other b _ _ runs in the city. _ _ runs through the housing _ _ _ _ west of the city. T _ _ _ in the city it r _ _ _ on Banyan Tree Street _ _ _ on Nene Street.

THE BUS ROUTE

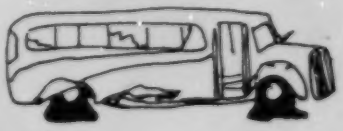
READING 10A

Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island. The population of Tamarind City is about 16,000. The city is growing. More and more people are moving into the area west of Mango Boulevard. More and more tourists are coming to visit.

The people in Tamarind City needed buses and they needed a bus system. There was one bus in Tamarind City. It brought students to Mango Tree Elementary School and to Banyan Tree High School. It was very old, and it was always breaking down.

Five years ago the people in Tamarind City voted to buy two buses for their city. New buses are very expensive. So the city bought two used buses.

The people in Tamarind City decided to use their two new buses for Mahimahi Island. One bus runs all day between Poi City and Tamarind City through Ahi City. This bus brings children and workers into the city every morning and takes them home in the afternoon. The other bus runs in the city. It runs through the housing area west of the city. Then in the city it runs on Banyan Tree Street and on Nene Street.



COMPREHENSION

1. When did the people in Tamarind City vote to buy buses?

2. How many buses did they buy?

3. Why did [illegible] city buy used buses?

4. Why did the people in Tamarind City need a bus system?

5. Was there any kind of bus system in Tamarind City before the city bought used buses?

   How do you know?

6. Where is the newest part of Tamarind City?

   How do you know?

7. How old are the buses now?

8. Why does the story say the buses are new buses?

9. Where does the first bus mentioned in the story run?

10. Where does the second bus mentioned in the story run?

11. Where does the first bus begin its morning trip?

12. Who are the passengers on the first bus?

13. "So the city bought two used buses." Who <u>really</u> bought the buses?

    a. The mayor bought the buses.
    b. The bus company bought the buses.
    c. The people who live in Tamarind City bought the buses.
    d. No one bought the buses.

14. What are used buses?

    a. buses people ride in
    b. buses that are not new
    c. buses people drive
    d. buses that are not sold

15. Another word for used is <u>secondhand</u>. The people in Tamarind City bought <u>secondhand</u> buses. Choose the things below that people can buy <u>secondhand</u>.

    a. cars
    b. milk
    c. medicine
    d. clothes

16. Why did the people of Tamarind City want a bus system?

a. The city was growing and many tourists were coming to visit.
b. The school bus was broken and there were two schools in town.
c. There were more workers living outside the city with lots of children.
d. More tourists and workers were moving to Tamarind City.

Read the sentences below. Circle the letter of the choices that are logical conclusions we can make based on the original sentence. The conclusion should not be a restatement of the original sentence.
(Tr1)

17. Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island.

a. Tamarind City is the largest city on the island.
b. There are 2 other cities on the island.
c. There is more than one city on the island.
d. Tamarind City is a new city.

18. Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island. The population of Tamarind City is about 16,000.

a. The population of Mahimahi is less than 16,000 people.
b. More people live in Tamarind City than in any other city on Mahimahi.
c. The population of Tamarind City is about 16,000 people.
d. Thirty thousand people live on the island.

19. New buses are very expensive. So the city bought two used buses.

a. The city probably didn't have enough money to buy brand new buses.
b. New buses were bought by the city.
c. Used buses run just as well as expensive buses.
d. The city bought two used buses.

20. One bus would bring children and workers into the city every morning and take them home in the afternoon.

a. A bus would run between Poi City and Tamarind City.
b. One bus would bring children and workers into the city every morning.
c. There are adults and children who work or go to school in Tamarind but don't live in the city.
d. There are people living in Tamarind who take the bus to Poi City every day.

THE ISLAND-WIDE BUS

READING II

Five years ago the people of Tamarind City bought two used buses. One bus is an _ _ _ _ _ _-_ _ _ _ bus. That is, one b _ _ travels between Poi City _ _ _ Tamarind City. One bus _ _ a city-wide bus. That _ _ , one bus travels in T _ _ _ _ _ _ _ City.

There was lots _ _ discussion about the bus r _ _ _ _ _. Everyone agreed that th _ _ _ _ _ _-_ _ _ _ bus should bring students _ _ _ workers into Tamarind City _ _ _ _ _ weekday morning. So one b _ _ had to start in P _ _ City and come to T _ _ _ _ _ _ _ City. Then a bus h _ _ to take all those P _ _ _ _ _ back home in the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. During the day the b _ _ had to go back _ _ _ forth between Tamarind City _ _ _ Poi City.

There were l _ _ _ of tourists who wanted t _ take the bus to t _ _ beaches between Poi City _ _ _ Ahi City. And there w _ _ _ people on Mahimahi who w _ _ _ _ _ to come to Tamarind C _ _ _ to shop or to s _ _ the doctor.

So everyone s _ _ _ that the island-wide bus s _ _ _ _ _ travel between Poi City _ _ _ Tamarind City.

The city-wide b _ _ route was not so _ _ _ _ to figure out.

THE ISLAND-WIDE BUS

READING II

Five years ago the people of Tamarind City bought two used buses. One bus is an island-wide bus. That is, one bus travels between Poi City and Tamarind City. One bus is a city-wide bus. That is, one bus travels in Tamarind City.

There was lots of discussion about the bus routes. Everyone agreed that the island-wide bus should bring students and workers into Tamarind City every weekday morning. So one bus had to start in Poi City and come to Tamarind City. Then a bus had to take all those people back home in the afternoons. During the day the bus had to go back and forth between Tamarind City and Poi City.

There were lots of tourists who wanted to take the bus to the beaches between Poi City and Ahi City. And there were people on Mahimahi who wanted to come to Tamarind City to shop or to see the doctor.

So everyone said that the island-wide bus should travel between Poi City and Tamarind City.

The city-wide bus route was not so easy to figure out.

COMPREHENSION

1. What does island-wide mean?

2. What does city-wide mean?

3. When do workers and students have to come to Tamarind City?

4. Where do the tourists go on the bus?

5. Who rides the bus to Tamarind City?

6. Why do you think the people who live in Ahi City or Poi City come to Tamarind City?

7. Where does the island-wide bus run?

VOCABULARY

When there is a word in a reading you don't know, don't stop to use a dictionary until you try to figure out what the word means. You should read the sentence the word is in and then read the full paragraph. Often you can figure out what a strange word means without a dictionary.

For example, look at paragraph 1. Look at the words island-wide and city-wide.

Now look at the two sentences that begin "That is." When you see "That is," you know that a definition or a restatement of an idea is coming.

> One bus is an island-wide bus. That is, one bus travels between Poi City and Tamarind City.
>
> One bus is a city-wide bus. That is, one bus travels in Tamarind City.

Notice that a full sentence starts after "That is." The that is sentence gives you more information. When we see that is, we know that more information is coming to help us understand the previous sentence. Often more information appears in sentences after a difficult word. The information will help you understand the word. So keep reading; don't grab a dictionary every time you see a new word. Try to figure out the meaning first.

(Tr2)

Look at a map of Oahu. List 3 cities where an island-wide bus might stop.

Look at a map of Honolulu. List 3 parts of the city where city-wide buses might stop.

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Read the following sentences. Write a definition for the underlined word. Do not use a dictionary. (Tr3)

1. She is very optimistic. That is, she believes that only good things will happen.

   optimistic-

2. There was a large influx of immigrants into the island. That is, lots of people moved to the islands.

   influx-

3. His respiration was very slow. That is, he was breathing slowly.

   respiration-

4. What do you do in your free time? That is, what do you do when you aren't busy?

   free time-

5. He's the underdog in the fight. That is, everyone believes he will lose.

   underdog-

6. There was lots of discussion. That is, the people talked a lot.

   discussion-

7. There was lots of discussion. That is, there was much discussion.

   lots of-

8. They wanted to take the bus. That is, they wanted to ride the bus.

   to take the bus-

9. They work on <u>weekdays</u>. That is, they never work on Saturday or Sunday.

weekdays-

10. They work on <u>weekends</u>. That is, they work on Saturday and Sunday.

weekends-

THE CITY-WIDE BUS

READING 12

Everyone in Tamarind City was happy about the buses. The merchants were happy. T _ _ Royal Palm Hotel owners w _ _ _ happy. The college students w _ _ _ happy. And, of course, t _ _ residents were happy.

Th m _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ wanted the buses to s _ _ _ at their businesses. The c _ _ _ _ _ _ students wanted the buses t _ stop at the college. T _ _ Royal Palm Hotel owners w _ _ _ _ _ the buses to stop _ _ their hotel. They wanted t _ _ buses to run between t _ _ airport and the hotel. M _ _ _ residents wanted the buses t _ stop near their houses. S _ _ _ people wanted the buses t _ stop at the beach.

B _ _ there were only two b _ _ _ _.

Finally, everyone agreed that t _ _ island-wide bus would come f _ _ _ Poi City, through Ahi C_ _ _ _ to the western suburb _ _ Tamarind City. Then it w _ _ _ _ travel east on Banyan T _ _ _ Street. This bus would s _ _ _ at the schools and _ _ _ _ _ _ _, turn north at the _ _ _ _ of the city and t _ _ _ west on Nene Street. T _ _ bus company would build _ bus terminal and garage n _ _ _ the end of Nene S _ _ _ _ _, several blocks east of t _ _ spa.

The city-wide bus w_ _ _ _ start at the terminal _ _ Tamarind City and go w _ _ _ on Nene Street through t _ _ suburb. Then the bus w _ _ _ _ go east on Banyan T _ _ _ Street and then to t _ _ terminal.

12

Now people can c_ _ _ _ a bus in Poi C_ _ _ or in Ahi City. T_ _ _ can also catch a b_ _ on Dolphin Drive and r_ _ _ into Tamarind City. They c_ _ take the bus to t_ _ beaches between Ahi City _ _ _ Poi City, and they c_ _ take the bus to w_ _ _ in Tamarind City.

THE CITY-WIDE BUS

READING 12

Everyone in Tamarind City was happy about the buses. The merchants were happy. The Royal Palm Hotel owners were happy. The college students were happy. And, of course, the residents were happy.

The merchants wanted the buses to stop at their businesses. The college students wanted the buses to stop at the college. The Roy l Palm Hotel owners wanted the buses to stop at their hotel. They wanted the buses to run between the airport and the hotel. Many residents wanted the buses to stop near their houses. Some people wanted the buses to stop at the beach.

But there were only two buses.

Finally, everyone agreed that the island-wide bus would come from Poi City, through Ahi City to the western suburb of Tamarind City. Then it would travel east on Banyan Tree Street. This bus would stop at the schools and airport, turn north at the edge of the city and then west on Nene Street. The bus company would build a bus terminal and garage near the end of Nene Street, several blocks east of the spa.

The city-wide bus would start at the terminal in Tamarind City and go west on Nene Street through the suburb. Then the bus would go east on Banyan Tree Street and then to the terminal.

Now people can catch a bus in Poi City or in Ahi City. They can also catch a bus on Dolphin Drive and ride into Tamarind City. They can take the bus to the beaches between Ahi City and Poi City, and they can take the bus to work in Tamarind City.

COMPREHENSION

1. Who was happy about the buses?

2. What are merchants?

3. Where did the merchants want the buses to stop?

4. Did the college students want the buses to stop at the college?

5. Where did the Royal Palm Hotel owners want the buses to run?

6. What are residents?

   Where did the residents want the buses to stop?

7. How many used buses did the people buy?

8. Which direction does the island-wide bus travel on Banyan Tree Street?

9. Which direction does the island-wide bus travel on Nene Street ?

10. Where is the bus terminal?

11. Where does the city-wide bus start?

12. Does the city-wide bus go to Ahi City?

13. What are the three places listed in the story where people can catch a bus?

    Can people catch a bus any other place?

14. List 3 places not mentioned in the story where people can take the bus.

VOCABULARY

Find the following words in the story. Read the paragraphs where the words are. Try to guess what the words mean. Try to define the words without using your dictionary. The sentences in this exercise contain more information to help you. (Tr 4)

1. Most American cities have suburbs. Hawaii Kai is a suburb of Honolulu.

   suburb-

2. A term is a period of time with an end. A school term is the period of time (usually months) when people are in school. A term ends at a specific time.

   A terminal disease is a disease which kills a person--it ends a person's life.

   terminal-

   bus terminal-

3. We have some specific words for numbers. A couple means 2; a dozen means 12. Read the short dialog below. What do you think several means?

   A: Do you have several books?

   B: No, I have | two / a couple of | books.

   A: Do you have only one pencil?

   B: No, I have several pencils.

4. The bus went back and forth between Poi City and Tamarind City. Demonstrate on the map of Mahimahi Island how the bus is moving.

   back and forth-

5. a. She is catching the bus.
   b. She is catching the bus in Poi City.
   c. She is catching the bus on Mahimahi Road.
   d. She will take the bus to town.
   e. The people in the bus are taking the bus to town.
   f. You can take the bus to Ahi City.

We use catch and take almost the same way in the above sentences. Often to catch a bus refers to the time when the bus is stopped and a passenger gets on the bus. To take a bus refers to the journey on the bus. (Tr5)

He is going to catch the bus.

They are taking the bus to town

TAMATRAN ROUTES 1 & 2 Effective 09/15/76

TAMARIND CITY-MAHIMAHI TRANSIT COMPANY

Route 1 Eastbound: from Poi City to Tamarind City via Mahimahi Road & Banyan Tree Street.	Route 2 Westbound: from Tamarind City to Poi City via Nene St. & Mahimahi Rd.
Destination Signs: To: Ahi City & Tamarind City....1 Tamarind City	Destination Signs: To: Ahi City & Poi City.... 2 Poi City

MONDAY THRU FRIDAY

	ROUTE 1								ROUTE 2						
	Leave Poi City	Ahi City	Dolphin Lr. & Banyan	Maple & Banyan	Tamarind & Banyan	Palmetto & Banyan	Airport	Arrive Terminal	Leave Terminal	Palmetto & Nene	Tamarind & Nene	Maple & Nene	Dolphin Lr. & Nene	Ahi City	Arrive Poi City
A.M.	630	655	715	730	740	750	759	805	750	754	757	800	815	835	850
	915	1000	1030	1045	1100	1111	1114	1120	1105	1109	1112	1115	1130	1210	105
P.M.	130	205	245	300	321	406	409	415	300	304	307	310	345	405	500
	505	600	640	655	708	811	644	650	655	659	702	705	720	740	835

FARE: .25¢ one-way, any destination

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE

For further information, please call 278-6142
between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

TAMATRAN ROUTES 1 & 2 Effective 09/15/76

TAMARIND CITY-MAHIMAHI TRANSIT COMPANY

Route 1 Eastbound: from Poi City to Tamarind City via Mahimahi Rd. & Banyan Tree Street	Route 2 Westbound: from Tamarind City to Poi City via Nene St. & Mahimahi Rd.
Destination Signs: To: Ahi City & Tamarind City... 1 Tamarind City	Destination Signs: To: Ahi City & Poi City... 2 Poi City

SATURDAYS SUNDAYS HOLIDAYS

	ROUTE 1								ROUTE 2						
	Leave Poi City	Ahi City	Dolphin Dr. & Banyan	Mahi & Banyan	Tamarind & Banyan	Fahrenheit & Banyan	Airport	Arrive Terminal	Leave Terminal	Fahrenheit & Nene	Tamarind & Nene	Mango & Nene	Dolphin Dr. & Nene	Ahi City	Arrive Poi City
A.M.	730	825	845	900	901	906	909	915	920	924	927	930	945	1005	1100
P.M.	1105	1200	1220	1235	1238	1241	1244	1250	1255	1259	102	105	120	140	235
	240	335	355	410	413	416	419	425	430	434	437	440	455	515	610
	610	705	725	740	743	746	749	755	800	804	807	810	825	845	940
	1005	1100	1120	1135	1138	1141	1144	1150	1155	1159	1202	1205	1220	1240	135

FARE: 25¢ one-way, any destination

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE

For further information, please call 278-6142
between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

TAMATRAN ROUTES 3 & 4 Effective 09/15/76

TAMARIND CITY-MAHIMAHI TRANSIT COMPANY

Route 3 Westbound: City-wide
Destination Signs:
To: Dolphin Drive . . . . . 3 Tamarind West

Route 4 Eastbound: City-wide
Destination Signs:
To: Tamarind City . . . . . 4 Tamarind East

MONDAY THRU FRIDAY

	ROUTE 3					ROUTE 4					
	Leave Terminal	Pahoehoe & None	Tamarind & None	Mango & None	Dolphin Dr. & None	Dolphin Dr. & Banyan	Mango & Banyan	Tamarind & Banyan	Pahoehoe & Banyan	Airport	Arrive Terminal
A.M.	630	634	637	640	655	700	715	718	721	724	730
	735	739	742	745	800	805	820	823	826	829	835
	840	844	847	850	905	910	925	928	931	934	940
	945	949	952	955	1010	1015	1030	1033	1036	1039	1045
	1100	1104	1107	1110	1125	1130	1145	1148	1151	1154	1200
P.M.	1205	1209	1212	1215	1230	1235	1250	1253	1256	1259	105
	110	114	117	120	135	140	155	158	201	204	210
	225	229	232	235	250	255	310	313	316	319	325
	330	334	337	340	355	400	415	418	421	424	430
	435	439	442	445	500	505	520	523	526	529	535
	540	544	547	550	605	610	625	628	631	634	640
	645	649	652	655	710	715	730	733	736	739	745
	800	804	807	810	825	830	845	848	851	854	900
	905	909	912	915	930	935	950	953	956	959	1005
	1010	1014	1017	1020	1035	1040	1055	1058	1101	1103	1109

FARE: 25¢ one-way, any destination

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE

For further information, please call 278-6142
between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

TAMATRAN ROUTES 3 & 4 Effective 09/15/76

TAMARIND CITY-MAHIMAHI TRANSIT COMPANY

Route 3 Westbound: City-wide
Destination Signs:
To: Dolphin Drive . . . . . 3 Tamarind West

Route 4 Eastbound: City-wide
Destination Signs:
To: Tamarind City . . . . . 4 Tamarind East

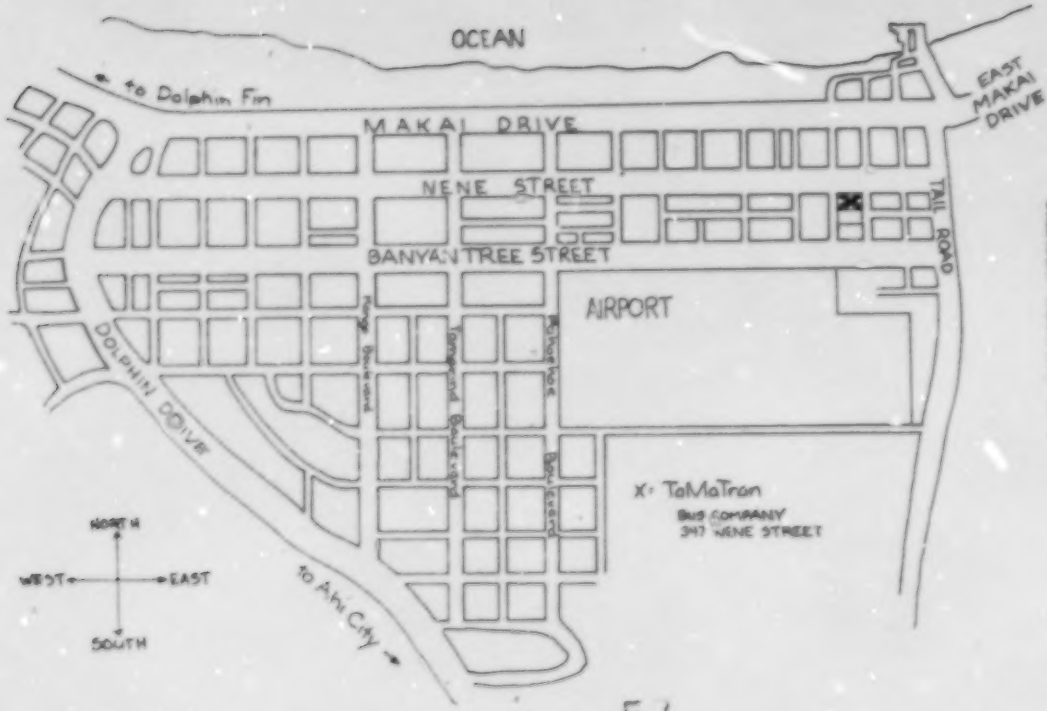
SATURDAYS SUNDAYS HOLIDAYS

	ROUTE 3					ROUTE 4					
	Leave Terminal	Pahoehoe & Nene	Tamarind & Nene	Mango & Nene	Dolphin Dr. & Nene	Dolphin Dr. & Banyan	Mango & Banyan	Tamarind & Banyan	Pahoehoe & Banyan	Airport	Arrive Terminal
A.M.	800	804	807	810	825	830	845	848	851	854	900
	905	909	912	915	930	935	950	953	956	959	1005
	1010	1014	1017	1020	1035	1040	1055	1058	1101	1104	1110
	1115	1119	1122	1125	1140	1145	1200	1203	1206	1209	1215
P.M.	1230	1234	1237	1240	1255	100	115	118	121	124	130
	135	139	142	145	200	205	220	223	226	229	235
	240	244	247	250	305	310	325	328	331	334	340
	345	349	352	355	410	415	430	433	436	439	445
	450	454	457	500	515	520	535	538	541	544	550
	555	559	602	605	620	625	640	643	646	649	655
	710	714	717	720	735	740	745	748	751	754	800
	805	809	812	815	830	835	850	853	856	859	905
	910	914	917	920	935	940	955	958	1001	1004	1010
	1015	1019	1022	1025	1040	1045	1100	1103	1106	1109	1115
	1120	1124	1127	1130	1145	1150	1205	1208	1211	1214	1220

FARE: 25¢ one-way, all destination

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE

For further information, please call 278-6142
between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.



GREATER TAMARIND CITY

EXERCISES - BUS SCHEDULE

Use your Tamatran bus schedules and your maps of Mahimahi and Tamarind City to help you answer the following questions.

1. How much does it cost to ride the bus from Tamarind City to Poi City?

2. How much does it cost to ride the bus from Ahi City to Dolphin Drive?

3. How much does it cost to make a round trip between Poi City and Ahi City?

4. How much does it cost to make a round trip between the airport and Barracuda Beach Park?

5. What time does the first bus leave Poi City for Tamarind City on Tuesday?

6. What time will you arrive at Tamarind and Banyan if you take the second city-wide bus from Dolphin Drive on Saturday?

7. You are in Ahi City. You have a plane flight at 9:15 Wednesday. Which bus do you catch?

8. You live in Tamarind City on Dolphin Drive. You want to be at the bank on Friday at 11:00. Which bus do you catch?

9. You live in Ahi City. You want to meet your friend in Tamarind City at Barracuda Park at 10:00 Saturday morning. Which bus do you catch?

10. Which direction does the Eastbound Bus travel?

    Which direction does the Westbound bus travel?

11. You want to go to the library around 9:00 Saturday morning. You live in Tamarind City east of the electric company. Which bus do you catch?

12. a. The next state holiday is on Monday. You live in the Hibiscus Court Apts. You are going to spend the day on the beach at Ahi City. What time can you catch the earliest bus for Ahi?

    b. What time will you arrive at Ahi City?

c. What time is the last bus back to Tamarind?

d. If you have to be home by 10:00 p.m., which bus do you have to take?

e. About what time will you get home?

f. What destination sign will be on the bus to Ahi City?

g. What destination sign will be on the bus to Tamarind?

13. About how long does it take to get from Poi City to the airport?

14. About how long does it take to get from Mango Blvd. and Nene St. to Ahi City?

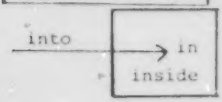
15. The bus company decides to have the first Route 1 Eastbound bus leave Poi City at 7:15 on Saturday. You arrive at the bus stop in Poi at 7:25 on Saturday. When you find out the bus schedule is changed, you complain to the company. Can the bus company change the bus schedule without telling anyone?

More Practice

If you need more practice reading a bus schedule, try these questions.

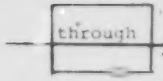
1. How much does it cost to go from Tamarind City to Poi City?
2. Does it cost 25 cents to go from Ahi City to Tamarind City?
3. How much does it cost to make a round trip between Poi City and Tamarind City?
4. Does it cost 25 cents to make a round trip between Ahi City and the airport?
5. When does the first bus #1 leave Poi City on Tuesday?
6. What time does the third bus #2 leave the terminal on Saturday?
7. What time does the third bus #4 reach Mango and Banyan on Wednesday?
8. You live in the Hibiscus Court Apartments. You must be in Poi City at 3 pm on Sunday. Which bus do you catch?
9. You are at the Tamarind Public Library. You must be at the airport at 3:30 pm on Monday. Which bus do you catch?
10. What times can you catch bus #2 at Pahoehoe and Nene on Friday?
11. You live in the Hale Kai Apartments. You must be at Banyan Tree High School at 8 am on Monday. Which bus do you catch?
12. You are at Tamarind Insurance Company. Where do you catch the bus to go to Poi City?
13. How long does it take to go from Poi City to Ahi City?
14. How long does it take to go from Ahi City to the airport?
15. How long does it take to go from Maria's Women's Wear to Hibiscus Court Apartments?

MORE PREPOSITIONS



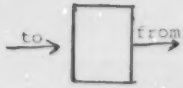
into indicates movement; when the movement ends the person or thing is in something or inside.

1. She is walking into the bank.
2. He is driving into the city.
3. They moved into an apartment.



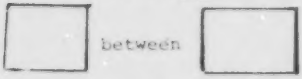
through indicates movement which does not end at a particular place.

1. The bus goes through the town. (The bus continues its journey.)
2. He walked through the park. (He continued walking.)
3. The car went through the window.



from indicates movement away; from is often used with to.

1. Where are you from?
2. I'm from Korea.
3. The bus runs from Poi City to Tamarind City.
4. The letter is from her sister.
5. He traveled from Tamarind City to Poi City.



between indicates a place in time or space.

The bus travels between Poi City and Tamarind City.

Jake's Bar is between the bakery and the auto supply company.
(Tr6)

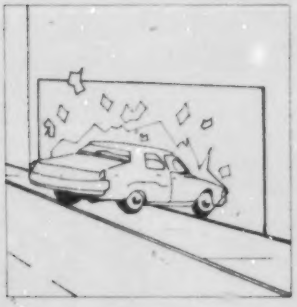
More Exercises With Prepositions

Read the sentences. Look at the pictures. Each picture has four sentences. Choose all the sentences that tell about the picture. (Tr7)

1. a. She is walking through the park.
   b. She is walking between the park.
   c. She is walking in the park.
   d. She is walking at the park.

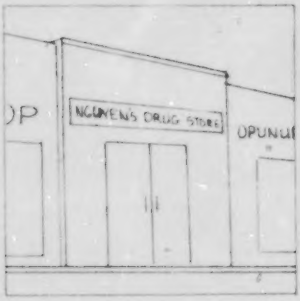
2. a. He is running from the airport to the hotel.
   b. He is running from the hotel to the airport.
   c. He is running to the airport from the hotel.
   d. He is to the airport.

3. a. The bakery is between the bar and the auto supply shop.
   b. Jake's Bar is through the bakery.
   c. Jake's Bar is between the bakery and the auto supply shop.
   d. The bar is between the bakery and the auto supply shop.



4. a. The car went to the window.
   b. The car went through the window.
   c. He drove the car through the window.
   d. The car went between the window.

5. a. The lion is walking toward the zoo.
   b. The lion is walking through the zoo.
   c. The lion is walking to the zoo.
   d. The lion is walking from the zoo to the park.



6. a. The drug store is from the pet shop to the restaurant.
   b. The restaurant is between the drug store and the pet shop.
   c. Nguyen's Drug Store is between the restaurant.
   d. Nguyen's Drug Store is between the restaurant and the pet shop.

RECOGNITION EXERCISES

Exercise 1

_____	It's 10:00.	It's 11:00.
_____	It's 12:30	It's 12:30
_____	It's one o'clock	It's one-thirty
_____	It's 3:00	It's 3:00.
_____	It's 6:15	It's 6:00.
_____	It's 7:00 p.m.	It's 7:00 p.m.
_____	It's 8:00 a.m.	It's 8:00 a.m.
_____	It's 3:30 p.m.	It's 3:30 a.m.
_____	It's 7:15 p.m.	It's 7:15 p.m.
_____	It's 2:30 p.m.	It's 2:30 a.m.
time: _____ sec.		_____% correct

Exercise 2

_____	What time is it?	What day is it?
_____	What's her name?	What's her name?
_____	Where does he live?	Where does she live?
_____	What time is it?	What time is it?
_____	What day is today?	What day is today?
_____	Where is the bus?	There is the bus.
_____	Where are you going?	Where are you going?
_____	What are you doing?	What are you doing?
_____	What is his name?	What is her name?
_____	What day is it?	What time is it?
time: _____ sec.		_____% correct

Exercise 3

_____	We will.	We're well.
_____	They're well.	They're well.
_____	He is sick.	She is sick.
_____	a.m. care	p.m. care.
_____	It's 2:30.	It's 12:30.
_____	It's 12:30.	It's 12:30.
_____	Let's go.	Let's go.
_____	It's 1:00.	It's 11:00.
_____	It's 10:30.	It's 1:30.
_____	It's 2:15.	It's 2:13.
time: _____ sec.		_____% correct

Exercise 4

_____	He is in the bank.	He is at the bank.
_____	She is walking.	She is working.
_____	He's late.	He's late.
_____	They're here.	They're here.
_____	They're there.	They're here.
_____	It's 10:30 p.m.	It's 10:30 p.m.
_____	It's 12:35 a.m.	It's 12:35.
_____	It's 5:05	It's 5:05
_____	It's 3:15 p.m.	It's 3:15 a.m.
_____	It's 4:00 a.m.	It's 4:00 a.m.
time: _____ sec.		_____% correct

UNIT VII

THE BANKING BLUES

PREVIEW

In Unit VII you will learn more about savings accounts and checking accounts. You will learn how to make deposits at a bank or savings and loan company. You will also learn how to withdraw money from your checking or savings account.

Also in this unit you will have practice reading an important English structure. The structure looks like this:

Subject Randy	+	be-verb is	+	going going	+	to to	+	verb drive		
Subject He	+	be-verb is	+	going going	+	to to	+	verb trim	the tree.	
Subject They	+	be-verb were	+	going going	+	to to	+	verb talk.		

Many people call this the "going to do" structure.

BANK AND SAVINGS FORMS

Practice filling in the forms on the following pages. The words below are important. You will see these words on checks and on bank forms. (Tr1)

VOCABULARY

1. coins-n. - money, such as pennies, nickles, dimes, quarters.

2. counter check-n. - a check for use in the bank. If you forget your checkbook, you can write a counter check to yourself and withdraw money from your account. You can't use a counter check outside the bank.

3. currency-n. - bills, such as a dollar bill, a five-dollar bill.

4. deposit-v. - to put money in a bank account or savings account.

   deposit-n. - the money you put in an account.

5. non-negotiable-adj. - a counter check is non-negotiable. It cannot be written to anyone except yourself.

6. transaction-n. - exchange of money, to put money in an account or to take money out.

7. withdraw-v. - to take money out of a bank account or savings account.

CHECK

131
12-684
1440

_____ 19____

Pay to the
Order of _____ $_____

_____ Dollars

TAMARIND CITY BANK
TAMARIND CITY, MAHIMAHI ISLAND

_____

⑈144⑈58-77⑆1

COUNTER CHECK

Detach stub and retain as
MEMORANDUM

Date _____ 19____

$_____

Counter Check
to Myself Only

TAMARIND
CITY BANK

TAMARIND CITY BANK

CHECKING ACCOUNT Date _____ 19____

Pay to MYSELF ONLY without endorsement hereof..... $_____

_____ DOLLARS

NON NEGOTIABLE
for counter
use only

_____ _____
account no. signature

⑈1 21 3⑈0101⑆

CHECKING ACCOUNT DEPOSIT SLIP

CHECKING ACCOUNT

Deposited in

TAMARIND CITY BANK

_____ 19 ___

Deposit to credit of

_____

_____

Account number _____

date amount

space for bank use only

list items on reverse side

Enter total deposit here ➧ $

⑆8 ⑆06⑆30⑈

(Front)

DEPOSITED IN

TAMARIND CITY BANK

Please list each check separately

currency _____ dollars cents

coin _____

checks as follows

TOTAL DEPOSIT $

Enter this total on the reverse side

(Back)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT

SAVINGS DEPOSIT
Deposit for credit of

TAMARIND CITY BANK

Date _____

Name _____
show address if changed since last transaction

_____

_____

	dollars	cents
coins		
currency		
checks		
TOTAL DEPOSIT		

for bank entry	account number
New P B Balance $	

⑆26 65⑆0 ⑄4 0⑈ 40

SAVINGS WITHDRAWAL

SAVINGS WITHDRAWAL
(not negotiable)

Tamarind City Bank

passbook must accompany each withdrawal

I acknowledge payment to me on this date _____

_____ Dollars $

show address below if changed since last transaction

_____

_____

charge this amount to my account

for bank entry		account number
New P B Balance $	Activity Charge $	-

_____
signature

⑈36 26⑈ 024 1⑈ 64

Balancing a Checkbook

Fill in the form on the following page. Use the information listed below. (Tr2)

Richard and Mary Watanabe wrote the following checks.

a. On August 6, they paid $6.25 to the Tamarind Sun. The check number was 1105.

b. On August 9, Mary wrote a check at the supermarket for $35.38 to pay for food.

c. On August 9, Richard wrote a check for cash at the bank for $[illegible]0.00.

d. On August 15, Richard wrote a check to Tamarind Community College for tuition. The check was for $52.00.

e. On August 25, Mary wrote a check for $17.45 at Maria's Women's Wear in Tamarind City.

f. On August 27, Richard wrote a check at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop for $42.15.

Richard and Mary made the following deposits.

a. On August 3, they deposited $200.00 in their checking account.

b. On August 17, they deposited $123.50 in their checking account.

CHECK REGISTER

Check No	Date	Check issued to	Amount of Check	Date of Deposit	Amt of Deposit	Balance

DO YOU HAVE ANY IDENTIFICATION, SIR?

READING 13

Richard Watanabe is rehearsing for a play at Tamarind Community College. Acting is Richard's hobby. _ _ this play he has t _ _ part of a hobo. T _ _ _ afternoon he is rehearsing _ _ a costume. He is w _ _ _ _ _ _ baggy pants and a w _ _ _ _ _ _ _ shirt. He is wearing _ wig and he is s _ _ _ _ _ _ an old, smelly cigar.

S _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Richard remembers that today _ _ his wedding anniversary. He w _ _ planning to take Mary _ _ _ tonight. He has to g _ to the bank to c _ _ _ a check.

It's 2:30 p. _. He knows the bank w _ _ _ close soon. He doesn't h _ _ _ time to change his c _ _ _ _ _ _. He runs down the s _ _ _ _ _ toward the bank.

Just b _ _ _ _ _ 3:00 Richard rushes into t _ _ bank. He goes to _ teller. "I have to c _ _ _ this check for $50," R _ _ _ _ _ _ gasps.

"Do you have s _ _ _ identification, sir?" asks the t _ _ _ _ _.

Richard reaches for his w _ _ _ _ _. "Oh, no! I left m _ wallet at the college!"

"T _ _ _' _ ok. I'll check your s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ card," says the teller.

"T _ _ _' _ a good idea. My w _ _ _ and I signed one j _ _ _ last week," Richard says.

T _ _ teller studies the signatures.

"W _ _ _, the signatures certainly look t _ _ same," she says.

"That's b _ _ _ _ _ _ they are. Now can _ cash my check?" Richard _ _ _ _.

"Not yet. We have t _ be sure you are M _. Watanabe," replies the teller. "W _ _ _ is your mother's maiden n _ _ _?"

"Yoshida. Eiko Yoshida," Richard _ _ _ _ _ _ _.

"And what about your m _ _ _ _ _-_ _-_ _ _?" the teller asks.

"What _ _ _ _ _ her?" Richard is getting _ _ _ _ _.

"What is her maiden n _ _ _?" the teller asks.

"Mmmmmmm, h _ _ maiden name? I can't r _ _ _ _ _ _ _. I didn't know her t _ _ _," Richard replies.

"Well," says t _ _ teller. "I'm sorry sir. W _ can't cash your check w _ _ _ _ _ _ that information."

"This is r _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _!" Richard shouts.

"Why don't y _ _ call your wife and _ _ _ her?" asks the teller.

"B _ _ _ _ _ _ I don't want her t _ know I'm here. I m _ _ _ I'm trying to surprise h _ _. Look," says Richard. "I'll t _ _ _ _ of it in a m _ _ _ _ _."

He walks away from t _ _ teller to think and t _ _ _ he remembers.

"Hey," Richards s _ _ _. "Her name is Nakamoto. M _ _ _ _ _ Nakamoto. If I just r _ _ _ _, then I can remember.

N _ _ how about cashing my c _ _ _ _?"

"I'm sorry sir," the t _ _ _ _ _ smiles. "We're closed now. I _'_ after 3:00."

DO YOU HAVE ANY IDENTIFICATION, SIR?

READING 13

Richard Watanabe is rehearsing for a play at Tamarind Community College. Acting is Richard's hobby. In this play he has the part of a hobo. This afternoon he is rehearsing in a costume. He is wearing baggy pants and a wrinkled shirt. He is wearing a wig and he is smoking an old, smelly cigar.

Suddenly Richard remembers that today is his wedding anniversary. He was planning to take Mary out tonight. He has to go to the bank to cash a check.

It's 2:30 p.m. He knows the bank will close soon. He doesn't have time to change his clothes. He runs down the street toward the bank.

Just before 3:00 Richard rushes into the bank. He goes to a teller. "I have to cash this check for $50," Richard gasps.

"Do you have some identification, sir?" asks the teller.

Richard reaches for his wallet. "Oh, no! I left my wallet at the college."

"That's ok. I'll check your signature card," says the teller.

"That's a good idea. My wife and I signed one just last

week," Richard says.

The teller studies the signatures.

"Well, the signatures certainly look the same," she says.

"That's because they are. Now can I cash my check?" Richard asks.

"Not yet. We have to be sure you are Mr. Watanabe," replies the teller. "What is your mother's maiden name?"

"Yoshida. Eiko Yoshida," Richard answers.

"And what about your mother-in-law?" the teller asks.

"What about her?" Richard is getting angry.

"What is her maiden name?" the teller asks.

"Mmmmmm, her maiden name? I can't remember. I didn't know her then," Richard replies.

"Well," says the teller. "I'm sorry sir. We can't cash your check without that information."

"This is ridiculous!" Richard shouts.

"Why don't you call your wife and ask her?" asks the teller.

"Because I don't want her to know I'm here. I mean I'm trying to surprise her. Look," says Richard. "I'll think of it in a minute."

He walks away from the teller to think and then he remembers.

"Hey," Richard says. "Her name is Nakamoto. Mariko Nakamoto. If I just relax, then I can remember. Now how about cashing my check?"

"I'm sorry sir," the teller smiles. "We're closed now. It's after 3:00."

COMPREHENSION

1. What is Richard doing when the story begins?

2. What is Richard's hobby?

3. What part does Richard have in the play?

4. What is Richard wearing?

5. List two things Richard forgets. List two things he remembers.

6. What is Richard planning to do tonight?

7. Richard runs down the street toward the bank. What street do you think he runs on?

8. What time does Richard get to the bank?

9. If Richard caught the bus to the bank, where would he catch it? What time would he arrive at the bank?

10. What time does the bank close?

11. How much money does Richard want?

12. Why doesn't the teller cash Richard's check when he first gets to the bank?

13. Richard can't remember his mother-in-law's maiden name. He says, "I can't remember. I didn't know her then." What does he mean when he says, "I didn't know her then?" What does then mean?

14. Why doesn't Richard call his wife?

15. The teller says, "The signatures certainly look the same." Then Richard says, "That's because they are." What does Richard mean?

16. Why does Richard have so much trouble at the bank? List at least two reasons.

17. Does Richard get his money? Why not?

18. What do you think Richard does when the teller says the bank is closed?

19. How can Richard get money to take his wife out tonight? List two suggestions.

20. If you were inside a bank at closing time, could you cash a check?

VOCABULARY

to rehearse- v.- to practice doing or saying something.

a play- n.- a story told by actors on a stage.

to act- v.- to pretend; to be in a play.

a hobby- n.- an activity you do for fun.

a hobo- n.- a man who does not work or who works only when he has to. A hobo doesn't have a home. He travels around the country often by sneaking aboard freight trains. (Freight trains carry animals, food and machines.) Groups of hobos were common on the U.S. mainland during the Depression of the 1930's. There are not many hobos now.

a costume- n.- special clothes that are worn in a play or at a party.

baggy- adj.- too big; loose.

a wig- n.- a hairpiece.

a wedding anniversary- n.- the date each year when a husband and wife celebrate the beginning of their marriage.

to take someone out- v.- to have supper in a restaurant or see a movie or other entertainment with someone. If you take someone out, you pay for the entertainment.

to gasp- v.- to breathe hard, to pant, to have trouble breathing.

ridiculous- adj.- silly, stupid.

how about; what about- used in informal conversation to indicate a question. For example:

What about going to the beach? How about going to the beach? Do you want to go to the beach?

What about supper? How about supper? Do you want supper? Shall we have supper?

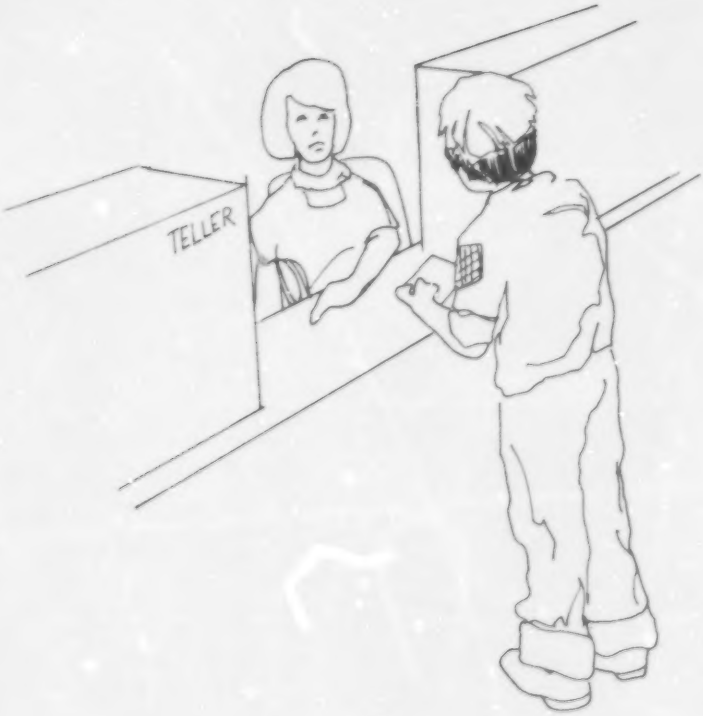
mother-in-law- n.- your wife's mother or your husband's mother.

father-in-law- n.- your wife's father or your husband's father.

Write definitions for these words:

sister-in-law- n.-

brother-in-law- n.-



THE JOB JAR

READING 14

David and Maria Venasa live in Tamarind City. They live at 1227 V_ _ _ _ _ _ Lane. They have two s_ _ _. Brian is 16 years _ _ _. Their other son, Victor, _ _ 30 years old. The V_ _ _ _ _ _ also have a daughter, S_ _ _ _ _. She is married. She l_ _ _ _ on the mainland.

Mr. V_ _ _ _ _ owned Chanju Bakery. He w_ _ the first owner. He d_ _ _ _'_ work now. He is r_ _ _ _ _ _. His son, Victor, runs t_ _ bakery now.

Mr. Venasa l_ _ _ _ to think. He thinks _ _ _ _ _ what he is going t_ do. Sometimes he sits _ _ his lanai. Sometimes he g_ _ _ to Mori's Barber Shop. S_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ he goes fishing. He _ _ _ _ _ _ thinks about what he _ _ going to do.

Mrs. V_ _ _ _ _ wants her husband to w_ _ _ at home. She has _ "job jar" for him. S_ _ puts pieces of paper _ _ the jar. She writes j_ _ _ on the pieces of p_ _ _ _. On one piece of p_ _ _ _ she wrote, "Trim the m_ _ _ _ tree."

Every day Mr. V_ _ _ _ _ chooses a piece of p_ _ _ _. He should do the j_ _ on the paper. Mr. V_ _ _ _ _ doesn't like to work _ _ home. Mr. Venasa doesn't d_ the job. He goes t_ Mori's Barber Shop. Or h_ goes fishing. Or he s_ _ _ on his lanai. He t_ _ _ _ _ about when he is g_ _ _ _ to do the job. H_ never does the job.

T_ _ _ morning Mrs. Venasa is _ _ _ _ _. She is talking to M_. Venasa.

"When are you g_ _ _ _ to trim the mango t_ _ _?"

Mr. Venasa answers, "I'm g_ _ _ _ to trim the tree t_ _ _ afternoon."

"When are you g_ _ _ _ to clean the garage?" M_ _. Venasa asks.

"I'm going t_ clean the garage this _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _," he answers.

"Where are y_ _ going now?" Mrs. Venasa _ _ _ _.

"I'm going to Mori's f_ _ a haircut," he answers.

"Y_ _ had a haircut the d_ _ before yesterday. Why are y_ _ going today?" Mrs. Venasa _ _ _ _.

"I'm going to think _ _ _ _ _ what to do," Mr. V_ _ _ _ _ answers.

VII

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THE JOB JAR

READING 16

David and Maria Venasa live in Tamarind City. They live at 1227 Volcano Lane. They have two sons. Brian is 16 years old. Their other son, Victor, is 30 years old. The Venasas also have a daughter, Sharon. She is married. She lives on the mainland.

Mr. Venasa owned Omanju Bakery. He was the first owner. He doesn't work now. He is retired. His son, Victor, runs the bakery now.

Mr. Venasa likes to think. He thinks about what he is going to do. Sometimes he sits on his lanai. Sometimes he goes to Mori's Barber Shop. Sometimes he goes fishing. He always thinks about what he is going to do.

Mrs. Venasa wants her husband to work at home. She has a "job jar"for him. She puts pieces of paper in the jar. She writes jobs on the pieces of paper. On one piece of paper she wrote, "Trim the mango tree."

Every day Mr. Venasa chooses a piece of paper. He should do the job on the paper. Mr. Venasa doesn't like to work at home. Mr. Venasa doesn't do the job. He goes to Mori's Barber Shop. Or he goes fishing. Or he sits on his lanai. He thinks about when he is going to do the job. He never does the job.

This morning Mrs. Venasa is angry. She is talking to Mr. Venasa.

"When are you going to trim the mango tree?"

Mr. Venasa answers, "I'm going to trim the tree this afternoon."

"When are you going to clean the garage?" Mrs. Venasa asks.

"I'm going to clean the garage this afternoon," he answers.

"Where are you going now?" Mrs. Venasa asks.

"I'm going to Mori's for a haircut," he answers.

"You had a haircut the day before yesterday. Why are you going today?" Mrs. Venasa asks.

"I'm going to think about what to do," Mr. Venasa answers.

COMPREHENSION

1. Where do David and Maria Venasa live?
2. What city do they live in?
3. What street do they live on?
4. What is Mr. & Mrs. Venasas' address?
5. Do the Venasas have two or three children?
6. How old is Brian?
7. Is Victor older or younger than Brian?
8. What does Victor do for a living?
9. Do the Venasas have a daughter?
   What is her name?
10. Does she live in Tamarind City or on the mainland?
11. What did Mr. Venasa own?
12. Who was the first owner?
13. Who runs the bakery now?
14. Does Mr. Venasa work now?
15. Is Mr. Venasa retired?
16. What does Mr. Venasa like to do?
17. What does he think about?
18. What does Mr. Venasa do sometimes?
19. Where does he sit?
20. Does he go to Mori's Barber Shop sometimes?
21. When does he go fishing?

22. What does he always think about?

23. What does Mrs. Venasa want her husband to do?

24. Where does she want her husband to work?

25. What does she have for him?

26. Does she put pieces of paper in the job jar?

27. What does she write on the pieces of paper?

28. Where did Mrs. Venasa write. "Trim the mango tree"?

29. Does Mr. Venasa choose a piece of paper every day?

30. Should he do the job on the paper?

31. Does Mr. Venasa like to work?

32. Is Mrs. Venasa happy or angry this morning?

33. Does Mr. Venasa ever do any work around the house?

34. When is Mr. Venasa going to trim the mango tree?

35. When is Mr. Venasa going to clean the garage?

36. What is Mr. Venasa going to do this afternoon?

37. Where is Mr. Venasa going now?

38. Why is Mr. Venasa going to Mori's today?

THE JOB JAR

READING 14A

David and Maria Venasa live at 1227 Volcano Lane in Tamarind City. They have a son n_ _ _ _ Brian. He is 16 y_ _ _ _ old. They have a m_ _ _ _ _ _ daughter, Sharon. She lives _ _ the mainland. They have _ _ _ _ _ _ _ son named Victor. He _ _ 30 years old.

Mr. V_ _ _ _ _ retired two years ago. H_ was the original owner _ _ the Omanju Bakery. Two y_ _ _ _ ago he sold his b_ _ _ _ _ and retired. Now Victor r_ _ _ the bakery.

Mr. Venasa l_ _ _ _ to think about what h_ is going to do. F_ _ five years before he r_ _ _ _ _ _ he thought about what h_ was going to do w_ _ _ he retired. Now he s_ _ _ on his lanai, or h_ goes to Mori's Barber s_ _ _ or he goes fishing. _ _ _ the time he thinks _ _ _ _ _ _ what he is going t_ do.

Mrs. Venasa wants h_ _ husband to do some w_ _ _ around the house. She h_ _ a "job jar" for h_ _. Mrs. Venasa writes down t_ _ jobs she wants her h_ _ _ _ _ _ to do. She writes t_ _ names of the jobs _ _ pieces of paper. Then s_ _ puts the papers in _ jar. Every day she _ _ _ _ him to choose a j_ _ to do. Every day h_ chooses a paper with t_ _ name of a job _ _ it. Then he goes t_ Mori Barber Shop to t_ _ _ _ about when he is g_ _ _ _ to do the job.

T_ _ _ morning, Mrs. Venasa is _ _ _ _ _ _. Mrs. Venasa is talking t_ Mr. Venasa.

"This morning y_ _ said you were going t_ trim the mango tree. W_ _ _ are you going to t_ _ _ the tree? And yesterday y_ _ were go.ng to clean t_ _ garage. And last week y_ _ were going to fix t_ _ faucets."

Mr. Venasa starts t_ think.

"Don't worry," he _ _ _ _ _ _ _. "I'm going to trim t_ _ tree this afternoon, and _'_ going to fix the f_ _ _ _ _ _. But, first I'm going t_ walk over to Mori's f_ _ a haircut."

"Good grief!" s_ _ _ Mrs. Venasa. "You just h_ _ a haircut the day b_ _ _ _ _ yesterday."

"I know," replies M_. Venasa. "But Mori didn't t_ _ _ enough off the sides."

J_ _ _ then Brian walks in.

"H_ Mom. Hi Dad. I'm g_ _ _ _ to go fishing this _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _, Dad. Wanna come?"

Mrs. V_ _ _ _ _ glares at her husband.

"W_ _ _, son, I'm going to t_ _ _ the mango tree this _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. Can I have a r_ _ _ check?"

"Sure, Dad. Any t_ _ _."

"And Brian," says Mrs. V_ _ _ _ _. "When are you going t_ clean your room? The B_ _ _ _ of Health is going t_ arrest us."

"Oh, Mom. _'_ going to do it t_ _ _ _ _ _ _."

Mrs. Venasa just smiles.

"_'_ going to do, I'm g_ _ _ _ to do. You're just l_ _ _ your father. You're going t_ be a 'going to d_.' Your father's middle name _ _ 'going to do.' Your m_ _ _ _ _ name should be 'going t_ do', too."

THE JOB JAR

READING 14A

David and Maria Venasa live at 1227 Volcano Lane in Tamarind City. They have a son named Brian. He is 16 years old. They have a married daughter, Sharon. She lives on the mainland. They have another son named Victor. He is 30 years old.

Mr. Venasa retired two years ago. He was the original owner of the Omanju Bakery. Two years ago he sold his bakery and retired. Now Victor runs the bakery.

Mr. Venasa likes to think about what he is going to do. For five years before he retired he thought about what he was going to do when he retired. Now he sits on his lanai, or he goes to Mori's Barber Shop, or he goes fishing. All the time he thinks about what he is going to do.

Mrs. Venasa wants her husband to do some work around the house. She has a "job jar" for him. Mrs. Venasa writes down the jobs she wants her husband to do. She writes the names of the jobs on pieces of paper. Then she puts the papers in a jar. Every day she asks him to choose a job to do. Every day he chooses a paper with the name of a job on it. Then he goes to Mori Barber Shop to think about when he is going to do the job.

This morning Mrs. Venasa is angry. Mrs. Venasa is talking to Mr. Venasa.

"This morning you said you were going to trim the mango

tree. When are you going to trim the tree? And yesterday you were going to clean the garage. And last week you were going to fix the faucets."

Mr. Venasa starts to think.

"Don't worry," he answers. "I'm going to trim the tree this afternoon, and I'm going to fix the faucets. But, first I'm going to walk over to Mori's for a haircut."

"Good grief!" says Mrs. Venasa. "You just had a haircut the day before yesterday."

"I know," replies Mr. Venasa, "But Mori didn't take enough off the sides."

Just then Brian walks in.

"Hi Mom. Hi Dad. I'm going to go fishing this afternoon, Dad. Wanna come?"

Mrs. Venasa glares at her husband.

"Well, son, I'm going to trim the mango tree this afternoon. Can I have a rain check?"

"Sure, Dad. Any time."

"And Brian," says Mrs. Venasa. "When are you going to clean your room? The Board of Health is going to arrest us."

"Oh, Mom. I'm going to do it tomorrow."

Mrs. Venasa just smiles.

"I'm going to do, I'm going to do. You're just like your father. You're going to be a 'going to do.' Your father's middle name is 'going to do.' Your middle name should be 'going to do', too."

COMPREHENSION

1. What is the Venasas' address?
2. How many children do the Venasas have?
3. How many children live with the Venasas?
4. How many children live on the mainland?
5. Victor has a nickname. What do you think his nickname is?
   Do you think Victor is older or younger than Brian?
6. What does retired mean?
7. Who is retired?
8. Is Mrs. Venasa retired?
9. Where did Mr. Venasa work before he retired?
10. When did Mr. Venasa start thinking about retiring?
11. List three things Mr. Venasa likes to do now.
12. What is a "job jar?"
13. Did Mr. Venasa think of the job jar?
14. Why does Mr. Venasa go to Mori Barber Shop so often?
15. Why is Mrs. Venasa angry?
16. What did Mr. Venasa say he was going to do this morning?
17. What was he going to do yesterday?
18. What was he going to do last week?
19. When is Mr. Venasa going to trim the mango tree?
20. When is he going to fix the faucets?
21. What is he going to do first?

22. If today is Monday, what day was the day before yesterday?

23. If today is Tuesday, what day is the day after tomorrow?

24. Where is Brian going?

25. Brian says, "Wanna come?" What does wanna mean?

26. What is a rain check?

27. Why does Mr. Venasa want a rain check?

28. Is the Board of Health really going to arrest the Venasas?

29. Why does Mrs. Venasa say, "The Board of Health is going to arrest us?"

30. Mrs. Venasa says her husband's middle name is "going to do." Is that really his middle name?

31. Why does Mrs. Venasa say her husband's middle name is "going to do?"

UNIT VIII

THE BIG CRUNCH

PREVIEW

Unit VIII deals with automobile accidents and car repair. In this unit you will learn how to get a bid or estimate of repair costs for a damaged car. You will learn the special vocabulary needed to fill out a repair bid form.

In addition, you will learn how to lift and move heavy objects without hurting yourself. In autobody repair work, you may be required to lift heavy objects at one time or another. It is important to know how to lift heavy things properly.

In Unit VIII you will also learn the English names of common shapes and lines. This information will help you when you read ins@ructions.

GETTING A CAR REPAIRED

READING 15

Randy Lee was going to Ahi City. He was going to v _ _ _ _ his friend. He was d _ _ _ _ _ _ on Mahimahi Road. He w _ _ going 50 miles per h _ _ _. The speed limit on M _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Road was 40 miles p _ _ hour. Randy was looking _ _ the fields of pineapples. H _ was not looking at t _ _ road.

Suddenly, a big t _ _ _ _ pulled out in front _ _ him. The truck was c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ pineapples. It was going t _ the pineapple cannery. Randy s _ _ _ _ _ _ on the brakes. He t _ _ _ _ _ his car to the r _ _ _ _. He didn't want to h _ _ the truck. Unfortunately, Randy's c _ _ hit the truck. The c _ _ was not damaged too b _ _ _ _. Randy was frightened. He w _ _ not hurt.

Randy got _ _ _ of his car. He c _ _ _ _ _ _ the damage. There was _ dent in the left r _ _ _ quarter panel. The taillights w _ _ _ broken. The rear bumper w _ _ bent.

The police came t _ help. After the police l _ _ _, Randy drove home. He d _ _ not visit his friend. H _ drove home slowly and c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.

The next day, Randy _ _ _ _ _ George Fukuda to look _ _ his car. Randy wanted t _ know the cost of r _ _ _ _ _ _ _ his car. Mr. Fukuda f _ _ _ _ _ out a repair bid f _ _ _. Fixing the dent would c _ _ _ $65. Labor was $25. P _ _ _ _ were $25 and paint w _ _ $15. Fixing the bumper w _ _ _ _ cost $25 for labor. T _ _ new taillights were $10. T _ _ labor for the taillights w _ _ $5. The job cost

$ _ _ _. Randy did not have t _ pay for labor. He d _ _ the labor himself.

GETTING A CAR REPAIRED

READING 15

Randy Lee was going to Ahi City. He was going to visit his friend. He was driving on Mahimahi Road. He was going 50 miles per hour. The speed limit on Mahimahi Road was 40 miles per hour. Randy was looking at the fields of pineapples. He was not looking at the road.

Suddenly, a big truck pulled out in front of him. The truck was carrying pineapples. It was going to the pineapple cannery. Randy slammed on the brakes. He turned his car to the right. He didn't want to hit the truck. Unfortunately, Randy's car hit the truck. The car was not damaged too badly. Randy was frightened. He was not hurt.

Randy got out of his car. He checked the damage. There was a dent in the left rear quarter panel. The taillights were broken. The rear bumper was bent.

The police came to help. After the police left, Randy drove home. He did not visit his friend. He drove home slowly and carefully.

The next day, Randy asked George Fukuda to look at his car. Randy wanted to know the cost of repairing his car. Mr. Fukuda filled out a repair bid form. Fixing the dent would cost $65. Labor was $25. Parts were $25 and paint was $15.

Fixing the bumper would cost $25 for labor. The new taillights were $10. The labor for the taillights was $5. The job cost $105. Randy did not have to pay for labor. He did the labor himself.

COMPREHENSION

1. Where was Randy Lee going?
2. Why was Randy Lee going to Ahi City?
3. Was he driving on Mahimahi Road?
4. How fast was Randy driving?
5. What was the speed limit on Mahimahi Road?
6. Was Randy driving too fast?
7. What was Randy looking at?
8. Was Randy looking at the road?
9. What pulled out in front of Randy?
10. What was in the truck?
11. Where was the truck going?
12. What did Randy do when he saw the truck?
13. Did Randy want to hit the truck?
14. Did Randy's car hit the truck?
15. Was the car damaged?
16. How did Randy feel?
17. Was Randy hurt or unhurt?
18. What did Randy do next?
19. Where was the dent?
20. What was broken?

21. What happened to the bumper?

22. Who came to help?

23. After the police left, what did Randy do?

24. Did Randy visit his friend?

25. How did Randy drive home?

26. What did Randy ask George Fukuda?

27. When did Randy ask George Fukuda to look at his car?

28. What did Randy want to know?

29. Did Mr. Fukuda fill out a repair bid form?

30. How much would fixing the dent cost?

31. How much was the labor on the dent?

32. Were parts $25 or $15?

33. How much would fixing the bumper cost?

34. Were the taillights $10?

35. How much was the labor on the taillights?

36. How much did the whole job come to?

37. Did Randy have to pay for the labor?

38. Who will do the labor?

FILLING OUT A REPAIR BID FORM

Directions: Using the information in the story, "Getting A Car Repaired" , fill out the repair bid form on the next page. (Tr1)

Puk◎la's Auto Body Shop
1018 Nene Street
Tamarind City, Mahimahi 99022

Phone: 277-5406
Date:_____

REPAIR BID

Reg. Owner_____ Phone_____
Address_____
Make_____Year_____Type_____Style_____Lic. No._____
Insurance Co._____Adjuster_____Phone_____

Quantity	Detail of repair/or replacements	Oiet	Paint	Labor	Parts

The undersigned agrees to complete the above repairs for $_____ if awarded this job. Of this amount the above insured is to pay deductible $_____.

By_____
Estimator

Labor	
Parts	
Paint	
Sublet	
Sub-total	
Mahimahi Tax	
Total	

VIII

200

GETTING A CAR REPAIRED

READING 15A

Randy Lee was on his way to visit a friend in Ahi City. He was driving along M _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Road about ten miles p _ _ hour over the speed l _ _ _ _. The speed limit on t _ _ _ stretch of road was _ _ miles per hour. Randy w _ _ enjoying the view and n _ _ paying too much attention t _ the road.

All of _ sudden, a huge truck c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ pineapples to the cannery p _ _ _ _ _ out in front of h _ _. Randy immediately slammed on t _ _ brakes and swerved to t _ _ right to avoid hitting t _ _ truck. Unfortunately, Randy's car h _ _ the rear end of t _ _ truck just behind the t _ _ _ _'s tires. The brakes had s _ _ _ _ _ Randy's car down enough s _ that damage to the c _ _ was slight. Randy was _ little shook-up, but _ _ _ _ _ _.

Randy got out of h _ _ car and checked the d _ _ _ _ _. The left rear quarter p _ _ _ _ was dented and the l _ _ _ taillights were shattered. The b _ _ _ bumper was twisted out _ _ shape.

The police were c _ _ _ _ _ and a short time l _ _ _ _ arrived on the scene. _ _ _ _ _ the police had left, R _ _ _ _ got back into his c _ _ and slowly, carefully drove b _ _ _ home.

The next day w _ _ _ he arrived at work, R _ _ _ _ asked George Fukuda for _ _ estimate on the repair j _ _ his car needed. Mr. F _ _ _ _ _ took out a repair b _ _ form and

filled it _ _ _. The cost of fixing t _ _ dent in the quarter p _ _ _ _ came to $65. Labor c _ _ _ to $25. Parts were $_ _ and paint cost $15. T _ _ labor on the bumper c _ _ _ to $25. The taillights h _ _ to be replaced. The l _ _ _ _ _ were $10 and the l _ _ _ _ was $5. The total f _ _ the entire repair job w _ _ $105. Because Randy worked _ _ Fukuda's Auto Body Shop, h _ was only charged for p _ _ _ _ and parts. He provided t _ _ labor during his off h _ _ _ _.

GETTING A CAR REPAIRED

READING 15A

Randy Lee was on his way to visit a friend in Ahi City. He was driving along Mahimahi Road about ten miles per hour over the speed limit. The speed limit on this stretch of road was 40 miles per hour. Randy was enjoying the view and not paying too much attention to the road.

All of a sudden, a huge truck carrying pineapples to the cannery pulled out in front of him. Randy immediately slammed on the brakes and swerved to the right to avoid hitting the truck. Unfortunately, Randy's car hit the rear end of the truck just behind the truck's tires. The brakes had slowed Randy's car down enough so that damage to the car was slight. Randy was a little shook-up, but unhurt.

Randy got out of his car and checked the damage. The left rear quarter panel was dented and the left taillights were shattered. The back bumper was twisted out of shape.

The police were called and a short time later arrived on the scene. After the police had left, Randy got back into his car and slowly, carefully drove back home.

The next day when he arrived at work, Randy asked George Fukuda for an estimate on the repair job his car needed. Mr. Fukuda took out a repair bid form and filled it out. The cost of fixing the dent in the quarter panel came to $65. Labor came to $25. Parts were $25 and paint cost $15. The labor on the bumper came to $25. The taillights had to be replaced. The lights were $10 and the labor was $5. The total for the entire repair job was $105. Because Randy worked at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop, he was only charged for paint and parts. He provided the labor during his off hours.

COMPREHENSION

1. Why was Randy only charged for paint and parts?
2. What damage was done to Randy's car?
3. Was Randy breaking the law while driving on Mahimahi Road? How?
4. Why did the accident occur?
5. Whom do you think was at fault for the accident?
6. What did Randy do to prevent the accident?
7. How did Randy feel right after the accident?
8. Where was the driver of the truck going?
9. Why did Randy ask Mr. George Fukuda for an estimate?
10. Who left the scene of the accident first, Randy or the police?

11. When did the driver of the truck leave?

12. How was the damage to Randy's car described?

13. How were Randy's plans for the day changed?

14. Which repair on Randy's car did not require parts or paint?

15. Which repair on Randy's car required parts but not paint?

16. Which side of Randy's car was damaged?

17. What lesson do you think Randy learned from the accident?

18. How do you know Randy learned a lesson?

19. How much will Randy have to pay to have his car fixed?

FILLING OUT A REPAIR BID FORM

Directions: Using the information in the story, "Getting A Car Repaired", fill out the repair bid form on the next page. (Tr2)

Fukuda's Auto Body Shop
1018 Nene Street
Tamarind City, Mahimahi 99022

Phone: 277-5406
Date:_____

REPAIR BID

Reg. Owner_____Phone_____
Address_____
Make_____Year_____Type_____Style_____Lic. No._____
Insurance Co._____Adjuster_____Phone_____

Quantity	Detail of repairs/or replacements	Sublet	Paint	Labor	Parts

The undersigned agrees to complete the above repairs for $_____ if awarded this job. Of this amount the above insured is to pay deductible $_____.

By_____
Estimator

Labor	
Parts	
Paint	
Sublet	
Sub-total	
Mahimahi Tax	
Total	

TIMELY TIPS ON HEALTH AND SAFETY-OPERATION LIFT*

You give a lift to lots of things every day--briefcases, suitcases, boxes, shopping bags, books. Before that too-heavy bundle lifts you off your feet and puts you flat on your back, be sure that you can handle it.

FROM HEAVE TO HO

Some basic rules apply to lifting all objects:

Stand close to the object, feet flat on the floor about 12 inches apart.

Keeping spine straight, bend knees and grasp object.

Lift by straightening your legs. (Do not pull upwards with your arms and back.)

Face the direction in which you plan to carry the object. Its weight will pull you in the right direction.

HAVE SUITCASE, WILL TRAVEL

To get off the ground with a briefcase or a suitcase that is chock-full, use other tactics:

Stand beside the suitcase, move upper body slightly forward, and bend knees.

Straighten knees and lift suitcase gradually.

Shift weight slightly to the side opposite your suitcase. Keep weight centered over your feet--don't bend at waist. Raising your free arm will help to keep your spine erect.

As you walk keep the case close to you and maintain body alignment. Don't slide hips to the side.

Hint: two suitcases are better than one, because equally-balanced burdens put less strain on your spine.

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IF IT'S OVER YOUR HEAD

Lifting a box from the closet shelf can tip you off your tiptoes. To maintain your balance, place one foot forward. Reach for the box with your weight on the forward foot; as the box comes forward, gradually shift weight to the back foot. Keeping your back straight and in line with your hips prevents a backwards fall or a sprain from arching.

EASY WAY OUT

Lifting requires 32 times the energy of pushing. So relax and push, if possible. Keep your spine straight and your hips low. Push the object from its center weight.

COMPREHENSION

Use classroon objects or bring some things from home. Follow the instructions in the reading for lifting, carrying and pushing the objects. (Tr3)

VOCABULARY

This reading contains many idioms and other words you should know.

1. to give a lift - to raise up.

   "You give a lift to lots of things everyday."

   Also, we can give people a lift. When we give someone a lift, we give them a ride in the car. Someone might say, "Do you want a lift?" That means, "Do you want a ride in my car?"

2. flat on your back - in bed because of an illness or injury. This is informal speech. It would not be used for someone who is seriously sick or injured.

   He's flat on his back with a broken leg.

3. heave ho - an old expression used when people lift or pull something heavy.

4. chock-full - very full.

   The closet is chock-full of junk.

5. tiptoes-n- the end of your toes.
   to tiptoe-v.- to walk or stand on the front part of your foot so your heal is not touching the floor.

   We stood on our tiptoes to reach the medicine.

LINES

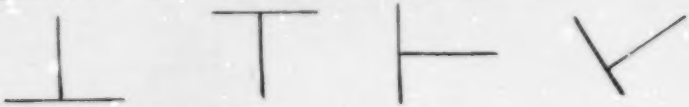
Straight lines: These lines are straight.

horizontal line | vertical line | diagonal line | diagonal line

Curved lines: These lines are curved.

Parallel lines: These lines are parallel.

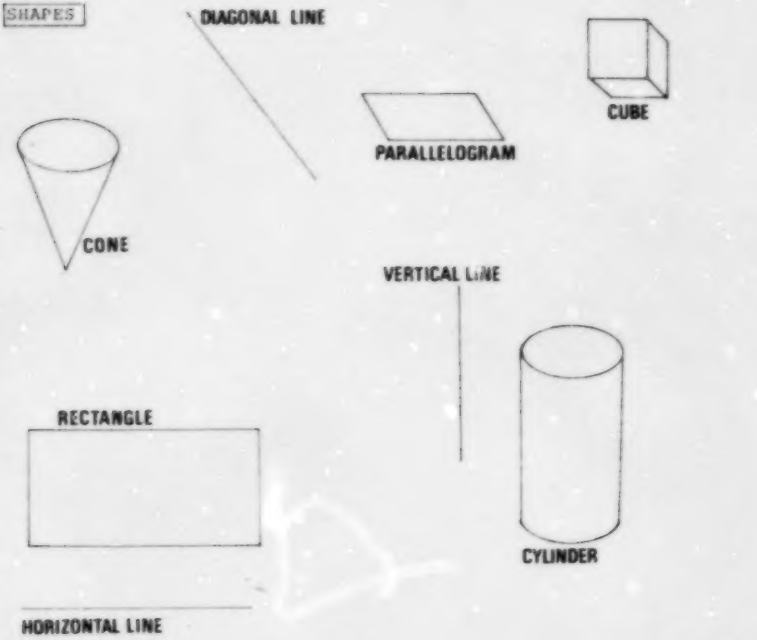
Perpendicular lines: These lines are perpendicular.



Angles: These are angles.

This is a 90° angle.
This is a right angle.

SHAPES


DIAGONAL LINE
CUBE
PARALLELOGRAM
CONE
VERTICAL LINE
RECTANGLE
CYLINDER
HORIZONTAL LINE
SQUARE
DIAMOND
TRAPEZOID
CIRCLE
RIGHT TRIANGLE